

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

WHAT PROTECTION DOES

PROTECTION FINES US WHEN WE PURCHASE NECESSITIES OF LIFE, AND MAKES FOOD, CLOTHING AND HOMES BOTH SCARCE AND DEAR. IT DECREASES THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR BILL AND IMPOSES A BURDEN UPON ALL WORKERS. IT INCREASES THE COST OF PRODUCTION IN EVERY INDUSTRY IN CANADA AND BURDENS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THOSE INDUSTRIES FOR WHICH THIS COUNTRY IS BEST SUITED BY NATURE. PROTECTION IS THE FATHER OF TRUSTS AND COMBINES AND THE CREATOR OF ONE OF THE WORST FORMS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE. IT ENABLES A FEW TO AMASS GREAT FORTUNES AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY AND LEADS UNSCRUPULOUS MEN TO USE CORRUPT METHODS TO OBTAIN TARIFF FAVORS FROM PARLIAMENT. PROTECTION IS A MILLSTONE AROUND THE NECK OF EVERY CANADIAN FARMER.

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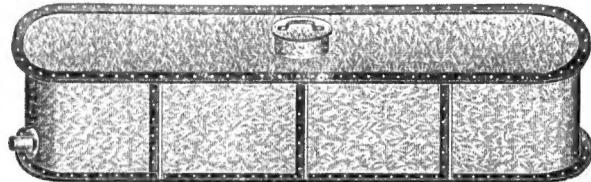
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The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8 1/4 by 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

RECORD VOLUME AND GRADE OF NEW CROP

The grain inspections for the new crop show that this year is unique both as to the earliness and volume with which the crop is being marketed as well as in the matter of grade. The proportion of 1 Manitoba Northern is a record, while no grade cars are very few. On September 19, for example, out of 1,194 cars of wheat inspected, 782 cars were 1 Manitoba Northern and 207 were 2 Manitoba Northern, while 1,052 cars were of contract grade and only one car was "no grade." This day's inspection compared with the same date last year, as follows:

Cars inspected for Friday, Sept. 19, 1913:

	1913	1912
Spring Wheat		
1 Manitoba Hard	14	1
1 Manitoba Northern	782	29
2 Manitoba Northern	207	29
3 Manitoba Northern	49	16
No. 4	1	1
No. 6	1	..
Feed	1	..
Smutty	20	17
No Grade	1	17
Rejected	105	5
	1180	99
Winter Wheat	14	..
Total Cars Wheat	1194	99
Oats	89	4
Barley	124	10
Flax	18	3
Rye—Screenings	2	..
Total Cars	1427	116

The cars of spring wheat inspected during the week ending Sept. 7 were:

	1913	1912
Spring Wheat		
1 Manitoba White Fife	1	..
1 Manitoba Northern	576	..
2 Manitoba Northern	133	..
3 Manitoba Northern	26	..
No. 4	6	..
No. 5	2	..
No. 6	4	..
Feed	1	..
Smutty	10	..
No Grade	19	..
Condemned	167	..
Total for week, 1913	945	..
Total for same week, 1912	218	..

For the week ending Sept. 14 the inspections of spring wheat graded as follows, this year and last:

	1913	1912
1 Manitoba Hard	26	8
1 Manitoba Northern	2131	117
2 Manitoba Northern	537	67
3 Manitoba Northern	102	53
No. 4	18	16
No. 5	2	6
No. 6	2	12
Feed	1	8
Smutty	50	..
No Grade	9	82
Rejected	460	17
Condemned	1	..
Total Cars	3339	386
Oats		
Week ending Sept. 14	248	60
Week ending Sept. 7	131	117
Barley		
Week ending Sept. 14	383	26
Week ending Sept. 7	160	28
Flax		
Week ending Sept. 14	127	15
Week ending Sept. 7	75	28

The great volume of grain coming forward this year as compared with last is shown by comparing the cars inspected up to Sept. 19 in both years:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Total
Sept. 1-19, 1913	9495	746	1058	285	11584
Sept. 1-19, 1912	1273	205	68	62	1608

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba
Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the
United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and
action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct
views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may
continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between
its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material pros-
perity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

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Co-operation

in Coal and Apples

APPLES We have just completed arrangements with the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario to supply car lots of Winter Apples to Western Grain Growers. If you are interested drop us a card and we will send you prices and particulars by return mail. Don't delay, as shipments must be made before the cold weather sets in.

COAL We expect in a few days to be able to give definite quotations on car loads of Coal, and we believe we can save you money. If you want us to send you prices and other information let us know as soon as possible.

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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

CO-OPERATIVE DIVIDENDS

The Irish Homestead, in dealing with the letter of a correspondent who objected to the payment of dividends by co-operative societies, said in a recent issue:

The co-operative theory about dividends is that they are not profits but merely a return to the member of an over-payment on his purchases. Why then this over-payment at first? It is not possible in any trading to state precisely beforehand what the cost of distribution of goods will be. No grocer, no draper, no co-operative society, can foretell exactly how much it will cost them to carry on their business during the next three months, or what the percentage of expenses will be on the business. If they could make contracts with their customers beforehand to buy each a certain quantity of tea, sugar, flour, oil, etc., every week, it would be nearly possible to sell goods at the wholesale price with the cost of distribution added on. But the modern man, though he is far removed from the kind of creature he was when he ran wild in woods, a friendly and flowing savage, though he is tamed and enslaved and the creature of habits in many ways, is not yet so tamed that he will bind himself beforehand to buy at a certain shop and to consume certain quantities of food and other articles. So much of his original wildness and freedom of action he still clings to, and, in consequence, no shop nor store can say beforehand whether it will dispose of three thousand pounds' worth of goods or four thousand pounds' worth in three months. Now, the sale of an extra thousand pounds' worth of goods might just make the difference between profit and loss.

A Fair Proposition

In this dilemma the co-operative store adopts the following policy. It charges its customers for goods the usual prices current for such articles in retail establishments, which are calculated to provide for the expenses of management with a reserve against contingencies. Then at the end of three months, six months, or a year, when the accounts are made up, and the surplus of takings over expenses of management, rent, rates, taxes and cost of goods is apparent, it is divided among the members in proportion to the trade each did with the society during the period fixed. It is not regarded as profit but an act of simple honesty to return to the purchaser whatever on investigation it appeared he was overcharged for the goods he bought when the expenses of distribution were deducted. We appeal to our correspondent. Explained in this way, is it not a simple act of honesty? Honor bright, now.

The Difficulty of Living

"Let our correspondent forget for a moment his personal interest in trade, if he has any, and say whether he knows any better way of cheapening the cost of living than this. The more the organization is perfected, the more the machinery of distribution is democratized, the more will the price the consumer pays approximate to the cost of production less absolutely necessary expenses of transit and distribution. A great many co-operative societies selling goods at the prices prevailing in the ordinary retail shop are enabled by good organization to return their members two shillings and sixpence for every pound spent. This may not matter much to the rich, but to the folk whose income is anything from ten shillings a week to three hundred pounds a year it is a great matter, for all such incomes are spent mainly, if not entirely, in the purchase of necessities and but little in luxuries."

SAYS MANUFACTURERS SHOULD MAKE GOOD

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Under the heading "The British Preference Again," the Ottawa Citizen (Conservative), speaking of the challenge of the Grain Growers of the West to the Canadian manufacturers to prove their often boasted loyalty to the motherland by joining hands with the Grain Growers to have the preference with Britain increased to 50 per cent., declares that the opportunity was a first class one to make good the boast.

The editorial says:—

"The annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is being held this week in Halifax. One of the subjects for discussion will be that of the increase of the British preference. It will be recalled that a year ago, when the association was meeting in this city, the Grain Growers of the West made the proposal that the manufacturers endorse the movement for an increased preference by advocating the increase of the preference to 50 per cent., with the aim of having free trade with Great Britain within four years. This request was received on the last day of the convention and for that reason was not definitely dealt with. The Grain Growers, however, have again sent a similar request urging favorable action concerning it. It is now before the association. Such action would be entirely consistent with the association's past attitude.

"In 1902, when it last met in Halifax, it was resolved that while adequate protection must be given to all Canadian producers, there should be given a substantial preference to the mother country and also to any other part of the British Empire with which reciprocal trade can be arranged. Every year since then the resolution has been re-affirmed. To accept the proposal of the Grain Growers would be simply to advance along the same line upon which progress has already been made.

"There has been a great deal of talk about imperial unity and loyalty to the common flag in which the Canadian manufacturers have fully joined. They

are wisely giving their support now to a government whose unwavering loyalty to the imperial ideal cannot be doubted. In the proposal as set forth now for the second time there is a first class opportunity to make the word good. To increase the British preference and pave the way for British-Canadian free trade would be a very tangible and practical method of expressing the commendable sentiments referred to above. An empire with tariff barriers erected across its own territory and separating its own parts is certainly not even an approach to anything like an ideal. The Canadian manufacturers have a splendid chance to make a definite pronouncement this week. Atlantic ocean freight rates ought to be sufficient protection from British manufacturers to Canada's infant industries."

The editorial article appeared this morning before their polite, but firm reply of refusal had been forwarded by the C.M.A. to the Grain Growers.

TWENTY MILLION CO-OPERATORS
(From the London Morning Post)

No one who is accustomed to mark the trend and significance of events will, we are sure, be disposed to dispute that the Ninth International Co-operative congress, which met at Glasgow, is a very considerable portent. The congress has grown in less than twenty years to represent over twenty millions of members, belonging to 13,000 co-operative societies in twenty-four different countries. The movement which it stands for is, therefore, one which cannot be left out of account in any survey of social and industrial progress.

Delegates were present from all parts of the world. France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland each sent one hundred co-operative delegates, and Great Britain was represented by over 300; the United States, Russia, Holland, Scandinavia, Spain, Italy, the Balkans and Roumania sent a number of co-operators, and it was expected that India and Japan would do so during the progress of the meetings.

FARMER HAD TO PAY
Harvesters Win Wages Case at Brandon Hearing

Brandon, Man., Sept. 19.—A case in which a farmer engaged men for threshing at the rate of \$2.50 per day and then deducted \$10.50 for their board was the cause of an action for wages at the police court here today. Eight Galicians were jointly awarded the sum of \$208.35 by Magistrate Bates. The defendant was William Rabe, a farmer in this district. It transpired in evidence that the men were engaged by Rabe at a daily wage of \$2.50 per day for the harvest and \$2.75 for threshing. One of the men named Mike Boychuk was dismissed for an apparently good cause, and the others immediately laid down their tools and quit work. The reason they did this was because when settling with Boychuk, Rabe deducted \$10 from his money, which he said was \$1.50 per day for board when it was wet, while two other days were only paid at a partial rate, as the men had to walk from one part of the farm to another to get to their work.

His worship commented very strongly on the close manner in which the men had been treated and also at the high rate which had been charged for board.

Rabe admitted that he wanted the men and that all the farmers in his district made the same deductions which drew from his worship: "You are certainly some chargers in your district."

TENS OF THOUSANDS UNEMPLOYED
Serious Condition Predicted after Harvest

Ottawa Sept. 19.—"During the 90 days ending with July, 10,000 Americans who had come to Canada went south again from British Columbia alone. Western Canada is flooded with immigrants and people from the east, the cities are already full of unemployed and now that the harvest is over we are going to have, in my opinion, probably the worst experience we have ever had so far."

Such was the rather depressing prediction made by W. R. Trotter, of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, who is in Ottawa en route to attend the

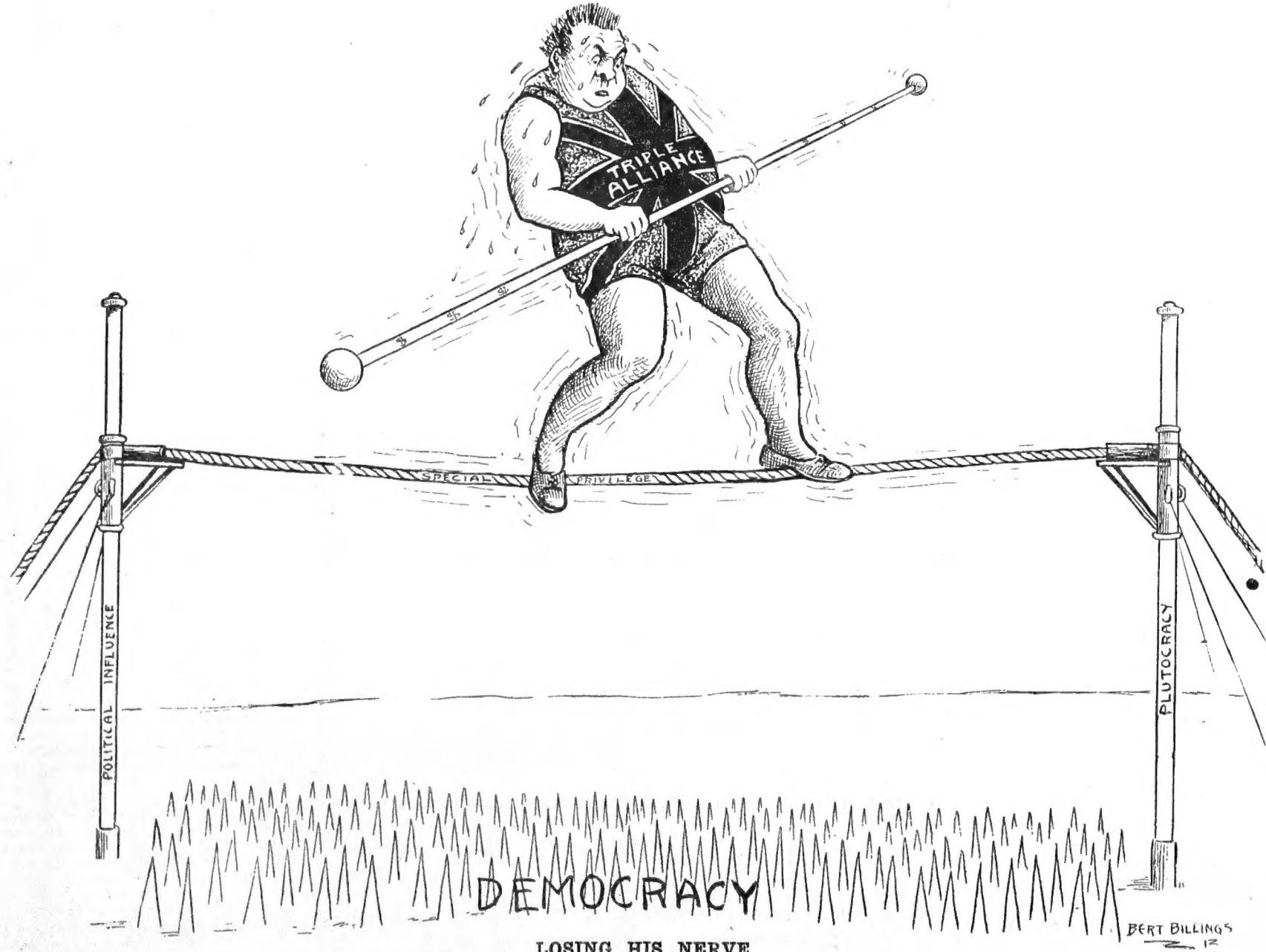
29th annual meeting of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada in Montreal next week. Immigration, said Mr. Trotter, and the use of the militia to quell strikes would be the big subjects for discussion at the congress this year. "There are special reasons why this question is of burning interest this year," he stated. "This country is now flooded from one end to the other with thousands of people who cannot get work; railway staffs and those of manufacturers, business houses and the like, have been reduced. The chief immigration inspector for the United States in Vancouver told me 10,000 American citizens left Canada for the south again during the 90 days ending July 31, through three British Columbia ports alone."

"I see that J. Bruce Walker, immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, is credited with the statement that 50,000 people were employed in the harvest fields this year. Only 15,000 of these came from the east, 25,000 from the cities of the prairie provinces and 10,000 are new to the country altogether. This shows what we may expect in the west at the end of the harvest. One-third of these men from the east have gone west with the intention of settling there, so that Western Canada will have to take care of 40,000 people who will be turned loose after the harvest."

The nation curses taxes, but never shows any feeling about expenditure. Until the country realises that expenditure and taxes mean the same thing there will never be a demand for economy from the country.—Mr. Lloyd George.

The grand, and indeed, the only character of truth is its capability of enduring the test of universal experience, and coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion.—Sir John Herschel.

When a man knows his work and will not do it, pity him more than one who is to hang to-morrow.—Dr. George MacDonald.



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 24th, 1913

THE WILSON TARIFF

The Wilson Tariff bill has passed the Senate at Washington and is now in conference between the two Houses. In this bill many reductions are being made for the benefit of the American people. Some of these reductions will also benefit the Canadian farmers and manufacturers. On page 20 of this issue will be seen the present standing of the Wilson tariff bill. No doubt it will be through its final stages and signed by the president before another week. It will then be time enough to consider its effect upon Canada. But it looks now as though the Dominion Government would be called upon at the next session of Parliament to put wheat and wheat flour on the free list, and thus secure the free entry of Canadian wheat into the American market. It looks also as though the government would be called upon to put agricultural implements on the free list and thus confer another boon upon the farmers of Canada.

MANUFACTURERS EVADE ISSUE

Readers of The Guide have become very familiar with the patriotic declarations of protectionist manufacturers throughout Canada, and of their "unswerving loyalty to the Empire" and their "devotion to the flag." Last year it will be remembered that when the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its annual convention in Ottawa we sent a telegram to the president, asking if the Manufacturers were willing to join hands with the Grain Growers in asking the Ottawa government to reduce the tariff on British imports, and thus give a tangible proof of their much vaunted loyalty and also of their desire to bind Canada closer to Great Britain. It will also be remembered that when our telegram was read before the association at Ottawa it was greeted with roars of laughter. The reply was sent back that there was not time to consider such a proposition during the closing hours of the convention, but they would be glad to hold a conference with the Grain Growers upon any subject. The Manufacturers again met in annual convention at Halifax last week, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and on Monday night we sent the following telegram to the president, in order that the convention might have plenty of time to consider it.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15, 1913.

Robert S. Gourlay,
Pres., Canadian Manufacturers' Assn.,
Manufacturers' Convention,
Halifax, N.S.:

After one year's consideration, is the Canadian Manufacturers' Association now willing to join hands with the Western Grain Growers in urging the government to reduce the tariff upon British imports to one-half that charged upon foreign imports, to be followed by free trade with Great Britain in four years? By such an action the Manufacturers of Canada will show that their patriotism is deep and abiding. Nothing would do more to strengthen the ties between Canada and Great Britain. Please bring this message before your Association and wire if your members are prepared to join the Grain Growers in this great patriotic scheme.

(Sgd.) THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

We have no report as to whether the Manufacturers laughed this time or not, but they sent us the following reply:

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 18, 1913.
The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.:

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, through its accredited representatives, is always willing to confer with Grain Growers' Associations, or any other organization, on matters of mutual concern. Three years ago we made advances in this direction to the Grain Growers' Associations of the West, and sent one of our secretaries to Winnipeg to ex-

tend the invitation personally to them. At that time there were, in our opinion, broad issues before the public, regarding which a better understanding as between the farmers of the West and the manufacturers generally was desirable. The Grain Growers did not find it convenient to meet us then, and, should they desire to do so now, no doubt we shall hear from them through the proper channel.

(Sgd.) R. S. GOURLAY.

Mr. Gourlay is in error as to the object of the visit of the Manufacturers' secretary to Winnipeg three years ago. It was on the occasion of the big delegation which went to the "Siege of Ottawa" in December, 1910. A few days prior to the departure of the delegation one of the Manufacturers' secretaries came to Winnipeg and extended an invitation to the Grain Growers to become the guests of the manufacturers upon a visit to some of the larger industrial plants of Ontario. The Grain Growers appreciated this invitation but were forced to decline it because arrangements had already been made for the special train from the West and the meeting with the Ontario farmers in the East, and there was no opportunity to accept the Manufacturers' invitation. The Manufacturers' representative made no mention of any conference upon any matter of mutual interest to farmers and manufacturers, though we cannot say what the intention of the manufacturers was in this respect had the Grain Growers been able to accept their hospitality. As it stands at present, however, the Manufacturers have never made any proposition to the Grain Growers for a conference.

The only reason the Manufacturers are proposing a conference now is in order to evade the issue which has been put so plainly before them and which places them in such an awkward position in view of their much vaunted loyalty. We confess it is distasteful for us to couch a message to the Manufacturers in such terms as the telegram which we sent to them last week, but in view of their patriotic utterances we felt that they would understand the message better if it appealed to them in the language that falls most readily from their own lips. The chief idea of the Manufacturers in urging a conference is in order to secure delay. None of them is in favor of lowering the tariff on British imports one jot, and if the suggested conference was held there is no doubt but that the Manufacturers would urge the appointment of a tariff commission to make a "complete investigation of the tariff question." This tariff commission they figure would require two or three years to make its investigation. That would be still further delay. After the commission presented its report to the government, of course the government would require another year or two to decide upon its course of action. President Gourlay, in his annual address last week at Halifax, said that the tariff was satisfactory to the manufacturers except the woollen and iron schedules. The complaint in regard to these was, of course, that they were too low. The Manufacturers' Association is opposed to any tariff reduction in any schedule, no matter how great the profits being made or extortion practiced by protected industries.

The suggestion of the Manufacturers for a conference with the Grain Growers is a bluff pure and simple. We should be more than glad to see the leading officers of the organized farmers hold a public conference with the Manufacturers' officials, where each side will present their case, and we will venture to predict that the result will be that when the conference was ended the Manufacturers would not have a single argument upon which to base their demand

for protection. If the Manufacturers really desire a conference they might have shown their good faith by suggesting that at least some reduction could be made in the tariff on British imports. As it stands now the Manufacturers are relying upon their financial resources to hold both political parties in check and prevent them making any radical reduction of the tariff. In the past the Manufacturers have done all their bargaining with the politicians, henceforth they will find that they have to reckon with the common people. It is now a struggle to see whether the Manufacturers' dollars are more influential than the ballots of the common people.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATORS' TRIUMPH

Readers of The Guide who are endeavoring to improve conditions in this country by the application of the co-operative principle will be interested in the article which appears in this issue describing the struggle of co-operators in Scotland against the efforts of private traders' organizations to ruin and destroy the co-operative movement. Needless to say, co-operation has triumphed over all its opponents and there are today many thousands of homes throughout the British Isles where comforts are enjoyed which would have been unattainable but for the valiant fight waged against selfishness and greed by co-operators of twenty and thirty years ago. Persecution, instead of destroying co-operation, only served to stimulate and strengthen the movement. When a leading soap manufacturer refused to supply co-operative stores with his product, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society established its own soap factory; when the meat dealers established a boycott of co-operative butcher shops, the co-operators imported their own supplies from Canada and the United States; when employers of labor discharged employees who dealt at co-operative stores a co-operative laundry was established to give them employment, and today co-operators can supply practically all their wants from their own factories and private manufacturers are only too anxious to get a portion of their trade. In Great Britain, fortunately, co-operation was firmly established before its opponents organized their forces, and the various societies, wholesale, retail and productive, were able to join together for their mutual defence. In this country, the opposition was in the field first so far as any effective organization was concerned, and has prevented the establishment of a great many co-operative stores by influencing members of Parliament and securing the defeat of co-operative legislation every time it has come before the Dominion Parliament. Co-operators, however, have found ways to organize under provincial law in most of the provinces, and the foundations have now been laid for a system of co-operation in Canada which no selfish opposition will be able to overcome and which will undoubtedly be a means of improving the home life and the business conditions of farmers and other workers throughout the country.

Since Illinois has given almost full suffrage to the 1,600,000 women within that State, other leading States, such as New York and Pennsylvania, find that they will have to follow suit or suffer the loss of prestige and power in the nation-wide elections. There are now between three and four million women voters in the United States—enough to swing any presidential election, if the women cared to do so.

C.P.R. AND SCHOOL TAXES

Certain Eastern newspapers and politicians are very fond of talking about the debt which the West owes to the East for its self-sacrifice in bearing the whole cost of building the C.P.R. into this country. As a matter of fact, however, anyone who knows anything about Western conditions knows that the West is every day paying very dearly for the C.P.R. and for the bad bargain which Eastern politicians made to secure the construction of that road. The 25,000,000 acres of land which the C.P.R. got in the original contract were all Western lands, and many a Western farmer will have to hand over half the proceeds of his crop this fall as an instalment on the purchase of some of the land that was thus given away by the government. Everybody knows, of course, that the government has always allowed the C.P.R. to charge the people of the West from 66 to 100 per cent. higher rates for the carriage of freight and express parcels than it charges in the East for the same service. What we want to call special attention to just now, however, is the heavy burden which is placed upon the people of the West by the clause in the C.P.R. contract which exempts the lands granted to the C.P.R. from taxation. This exemption was supposed to extend for 20 years, but, through the carelessness of the people's representatives and the cleverness of C.P.R. lawyers, it is still effective though the contract was made 32 years ago. The result is that in many rural municipalities and school districts there is very little land which can be assessed for taxes. The lack of schools and roads in such districts can easily be understood. In such districts either the few farmers whose land is assessable must be excessively taxed, or schools and roads must be done without. This condition is seen at its worst in the C.P.R. irrigation district, in Alberta, where the railway company secured both odd and even numbered sections. Lands owned by the C.P.R. or held by others under agreement of sale are not liable for taxes. Those which have been patented to purchasers are liable, but there is such a small area taxable that in the school districts of Irricana, Crowfoot and Goderich it has been found impossible to support the schools. Goderich and Crowfoot schools have consequently been closed, while at Irricana the school is being maintained by private subscriptions. The C.P.R. in the year ending on June 30 last, made a profit of over \$46,000,000. Nevertheless, the children of farmers living on the prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta are deprived of even a common school education because the C.P.R. through a legal quibble has escaped the obligation of paying taxes. It certainly is not justice that districts like those mentioned should be made to suffer through a mistake made by Parliament years ago, and it is now the duty of the government either to pass an amending act, requiring the C.P.R. to pay taxes on their land the same as other people do, or to make a grant from the Dominion treasury compensating municipalities and school districts for their loss of revenue.

CANADIAN WELFARE LEAGUE

To Winnipeg has fallen the honor of being the birthplace and the chosen permanent headquarters of the Canadian Welfare League. The league was organized at the conclusion of an important conference of Charities and Correction, attended by the foremost social workers of Canada and the United States. What augurs well for this new organization is not only its inspiring program but the fact that it begins its career of civic and national upbuilding free from all connections or affiliations which might hinder its work or give any grounds for prejudice in the minds of any class, section or

creed. Social workers frequently find their efforts defeated because the people they try to help look askance at the church or religious society which maintains them. Newcomers are apt to think that denominational rivalry is the motive behind any philanthropy expended on their behalf, quite as much as their own betterment. All such obstacles are swept aside by the formation of the Canadian Welfare League. Dominion wide in its field of activity, its social outlook is just as broad, all classes, creeds and nationalities claiming an equal attention. It sets out with the ideal of being the clearing house for all progressive movements. The Welfare League will unify and direct the social work which now is often dissipated and turned in wrong channels by existing societies. But it will do more than this. When advanced public opinion knows that educational and reform work is being conducted as intelligently and efficiently as the most up-to-date business, there should come a marked impetus to every form of welfare work. The problem of the city will engage the Welfare League, and how best to grapple with the evils of slums, excessive rents, unemployment, child labor, the extortion of monopolies, the organized liquor traffic, and kindred wrongs. Rural life has its problems, too, and as most of the social work is now concentrated in towns and cities, the Welfare League's activity in bettering the conditions and removing the handicaps of country life should prove of special benefit. From the strong personnel of the Canadian Welfare League success would seem assured. Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, upon whom the brunt of organization work has rested, was unanimously chosen secretary, and the word "Failure" has never been written over any undertaking to which he has set his heart and brain. The Guide cordially supports the Canadian Welfare League and wishes for it a successful and aggressive future.

The Calgary News-Telegram still continues its bombardment of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company and The Grain Growers' Guide. In each issue The News declares that its attack is prompted solely by a pure and abiding love for the 700,000 common people of the Province of Alberta. If an investigation could be made into the ownership of The News-Telegram, it is very likely that the explanation of these volcanic eruptions would easily be ascertained. We would not expect The News-Telegram to admit that it had any connection with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, nor with the private elevator interests of Alberta, in which R. B. Bennett, M.P., and Sir Max Aitken, M.P., are interested. But there is a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere. Fortunately no one will put any faith in the noisy protestations of The News-Telegram, but will realize that it is merely obeying orders from the interests that control it. On the whole we fancy that these attacks by the News-Telegram will be more beneficial than otherwise, and the longer they continue the greater will be the success of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company. As far as The Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain Company are concerned they have both become so accustomed to mud-slinging and falsification from institutions that hate a square deal that they pay little attention to it.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce is authority for the statement that the Balkan war has cost 358,000 lives and \$1,300,000,000. Rather costly, but then the armament trust needs the money.

The annual convention of the Dominion Hotel Keepers' Association and the Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections met simultaneously in Winnipeg last week. Is this a mere coincidence?

The Winnipeg Telegram of September 13 contained a despatch from Ottawa which began as follows:

"From a laudable desire to benefit the Canadian producer and consumer, the Borden administration is considering the feasibility of regulating ocean rates through the Railway Board precisely as rail rates are regulated. Mr. Drayton has been investigating the subject in England and is returning, it is said, with a mass of useful information."

Western farmers and shippers will be glad to note the Dominion Government's tacit consent that ocean freights are unreasonably high. It is difficult, however, to suppress surprise that Chairman Drayton should find time to investigate ocean rates when the railway rate case is still hanging fire, though it is nearly twenty months since gross discrimination against the West was proven. In this long interval the Board has authorized several increases in freight rates at the request of the railways. In view of these facts, when we are told that ocean rates will be regulated "precisely as rail rates," all we can say is "we hope not."

On his return from the Pacific Coast, Hon. Robert Rogers stated that if the Dominion Government chooses to sell Stanley Park, Vancouver, when its lease to the city expires, that is, in eighty years' time, the proceeds would pay off Canada's national debt. It is to be hoped that eighty years from now Canadian ministers will take account of other values besides money, and will realize that such a magnificent park is too valuable to be destroyed for any price. If the Dominion Government devoted the surplus millions of revenue to paying off the national debt instead of handing them to Mackenzie and Mann and other millionaire adventurers it would not take anything like eighty years to wipe out the whole debt.

Our wheat crop is a good one, safely harvested about three weeks earlier than last year and of exceptionally high quality. This is proof of our contention that this western country is naturally without superior. But after all that Nature has done we shall now see how the man-made "improvements" will prevent the profits from the wheat crop going into the hands of the men who produced the wheat. Now that we have the crop let us try to make conditions such that we shall get the benefit of it. Watch the price fall and see the better market to the south, from which we are fenced out to satisfy the "loyalty" of the Triple Alliance.

The Dominion Government expenditures for August totalled \$18,227,069, according to the official figures of the Finance Department. This means an increase of \$6,772,193 over the expenditure during August, 1912. The net public debt increased by \$3,681,217 during last month. Are we dreaming, or did Mr. Borden preach economy and retrenchment during his days of opposition?

The annual convention of the Canadian Bankers' Association will be held in Winnipeg on Thursday, September 25. A splendid subject for debate would be:

"Resolved, that in future Western farmers shall be charged only the same rate of interest as other people."

We are afraid this would not pass, but they might discuss it anyway.

A newspaper heading says: "Sir William Mackenzie looks for easier money very soon." Easier money, indeed! Wasn't that \$15,600,000 he got at the last session of Parliament "easy money" enough for him?

When the Canadian Senate vies with the House in passing a low tariff measure, as the American Senate has been doing, it will be soon enough for us to regard our Parliament as abreast of the times.

History of Co-operation

ARTICLE III.

The Anti-Co-operative Movement

One of the most interesting chapters in the History of Co-operation in Scotland is that which tells of the triumph of the co-operators over the selfish forces which have from time to time endeavored to destroy the movement. "It would not be very difficult," says Mr. Maxwell in his book, "to prove that opposition to co-operation is quite as bad as the movement itself. From the very earliest records we find selfishness assuming virtues it certainly never possessed. In modern times this belief in the superiority of individual effort over that of united effort was not content to merely assume, but in Scotland, in 1888, it took the form of a declaration of war—not of open war, where competition and co-operation would have laid their claims before the unbiased judgment of the world, but a guerilla war, where the valiant defenders of competition could use their privileged position to cripple the most defenceless of the co-operative army.

During the year referred to the Scottish Traders' Defence Association was formed in Glasgow, its declared object being to sweep co-operation from the country. Soon the traders of other towns were affiliated with the central association, to aid in staying the onward march of co-operation. At first the press was the medium of attack. Co-operation and its leaders were denounced. Co-operators returned fire in grand style, and for a time the controversy waxed vehemently. Mean and false statements were made against managers and foremen of public works, who were charged with using their position for the purpose of coercing the workmen to join the stores. In one case a general manager of a railway company warned his foremen not to take any prominent position in co-operative administration. Through the action taken at once by our leaders this general manager in a few days resiled from the position he had taken up at the dictation of the traders, and allowed the employees their former freedom. Still the influence of the traders was sufficient to make the position of a poor pointsman untenable; he was given the choice of continuing in his employment, or leaving the store. The response in a case of this kind was, restore the man, or no traffic. The man was restored. When the battle raged at its fiercest, the Scottish Section of the Co-operative Union sent a challenge to the Traders' Defence Association to publicly debate the merits of co-operation versus private trading. Some time afterwards the challenge was accepted. Mr. James Deans was chosen to champion the cause of co-operation, while Mr. Robert Walker, organizing agent of the Traders' Defence Association, was selected to uphold the merits of private trading. On 5th February, 1889, the Waterloo Rooms, Glasgow, was crowded with an audience composed by arrangement of equal numbers of co-operators and traders. The audience soon made it known what side they belonged to when the champions appeared. Mr. John Turnbull, president of the Glasgow Parliamentary Debating Society, made an excellent chairman. Of course, no award was made, but, whatever the traders thought of their champion, the co-operators were more than delighted with the gentleman who had championed their cause; he won golden opinions from his own side, and even encomiums from his opponents.

A short time afterwards Mr. Deans was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the co-operators of Scotland in acknowledgement of their high appreciation of the service he had rendered to co-operation. The direct effect of the debate was felt in the quieter and more peaceful attitude the traders assumed for some months after, although employers of labor were still being approached and urged to dismiss those of their employees

who still persisted in remaining members of the store.

Co-operation Benefited

Co-operation seemed to have greatly benefited by the traders' agitation, for the attention of the people was now drawn to the subject in a manner it had never been before. This naturally incensed the Traders' Association, and in 1895-6 the war broke out afresh. The press had columns of correspondence, the letters, frequently anonymous, making more or less untruthful statements regarding co-operative societies and their methods. Public meetings were held in most of the towns in Scotland, more especially in those towns where there were flourishing societies. Speeches were delivered by officials of the Traders' Association, who certainly could not be blamed for moderation in the terms they used when denouncing co-operation. When an opportunity was given at any of these meetings to ask questions, the local co-operators arranged to put some pertinent queries that have not yet been answered.

In the letters which appeared in the press, and in the platform speeches, the principal objective was that all employers of labor should cease giving employment to persons who were either directly or indirectly connected with co-operative societies. But co-operators were neither silent nor inactive. Meetings were held, and the arguments of the traders vigorous-

reformers, and all in sympathy with the improvement of the condition of the people.

The system of production and distribution of the commodities of life by combined action on the part of the working classes, or what is popularly termed co-operative enterprise, after more than fifty years of anxious thought and labor, has assumed proportions of so gigantic a nature, and its rate of progress, especially in the cities and large manufacturing towns, has so much increased, that a section of the trading community have become seriously alarmed. The columns of the press have for weeks been largely occupied by articles and correspondence commenting upon and violently attacking co-operation as a method of trading, and a combination of traders has been formed against it. The tactics of our opponents are peculiar. They desire to shake the confidence of the people in the financial stability and the beneficial results of the movement, even to deprive its members of their means of livelihood, and it is not thought advisable that co-operators should let their voice be unheard on the matter.

The object of our enterprise is to eliminate the principle of individualism from trade and commerce, and to gradually establish a system of trade the benefits of which will not be mainly confined to the few, but will be largely shared by the whole community. Co-operators fail to discover how such aspirations and efforts can be either legally or morally wrong, and, if not, why they should be interfered with by any party in the prosecution of their work.

They consider it very unreasonable on the part of private traders to claim that to them should be exclusively given the privilege of conducting the trade of the country, or to suppose that trade should for all time be conducted on the principle of individual enterprise. It is admitted that private enterprise has in the past stimulated effort and conferred many benefits upon the country, but it has also been the source of much that is evil. We propose to eliminate it, and to do so certain changes are necessary. As hand labor has been all but entirely superseded by machinery, with universal advantage, so private enterprise will be

Reserves at 28th March, 1896	83,680	19	2
Investments at 28th March, 1896	57,940	3	8
Paid for land, buildings, plant, and machinery, 28th March, 1896	519,935	19	4
Depreciation on same, 28th March, 1896	174,485	19	4
Nominal value, 28th March, 1896	345,450	0	0
Cash balance, 28th March, 1896	365,594	19	10

The effort presently being made to boycott co-operators in their employment is both unwarranted and unjust. It is the wage-earner who alone has the right to say where and how his wages will be spent, but, retorts the private trader, the employer also possesses the right to say whom he will or will not employ. We grant it; but the motive and object of his doing so will be taken into consideration, and we do not hesitate to affirm that an endeavor to coerce individuals by fear of losing their employment into spending their wages in such ways will be regarded as conduct of a mean and selfish description. It will receive the condemnation of every fair and right-minded person, and, if enforced to any extent, will not only be strenuously resisted by co-operators, but will, we feel sure, be resented by trade unionists, social reformers, and all who have the welfare of the working class at heart.

Pro the Vigilance Committee,

PETER GLASSE, Chairman.

JAMES DEANS, Secretary.

In reply to the above manifesto, the traders wrote as follows:

MANIFESTO

Central Office, 67 West Nile Street, Glasgow, 23rd May, 1896.

Dear Sir:—The Traders' Defence Association of Scotland believe that the time has arrived when vigorous action should be taken by manufacturers and merchants against the movement misnamed co-operation, which aims at the destruction of all individual trading and private enterprise.

The association have printed a notice for posting in factories, workshops and warehouses, and, in case you should be at one with them as to the principle of the non-employment of co-operators by private traders, a copy is enclosed for your use. While the association represent the urgent necessity of manufacturers and other employers of labor recognizing and acting upon the principle referred to, you must understand that it is left solely to your own discretion as to whether you should use the notice, but if you decide to do so kindly send intimation to that effect to the organizing agent, Mr. Robert Walker, at the above address, as it is proposed to publish a list of those firms who adopt this course.

The association will be glad to supply you with additional copies of the notice should you require them.

For the Board of Management,

Yours truly,

ROBERT MOWAT, President.

NOTICE

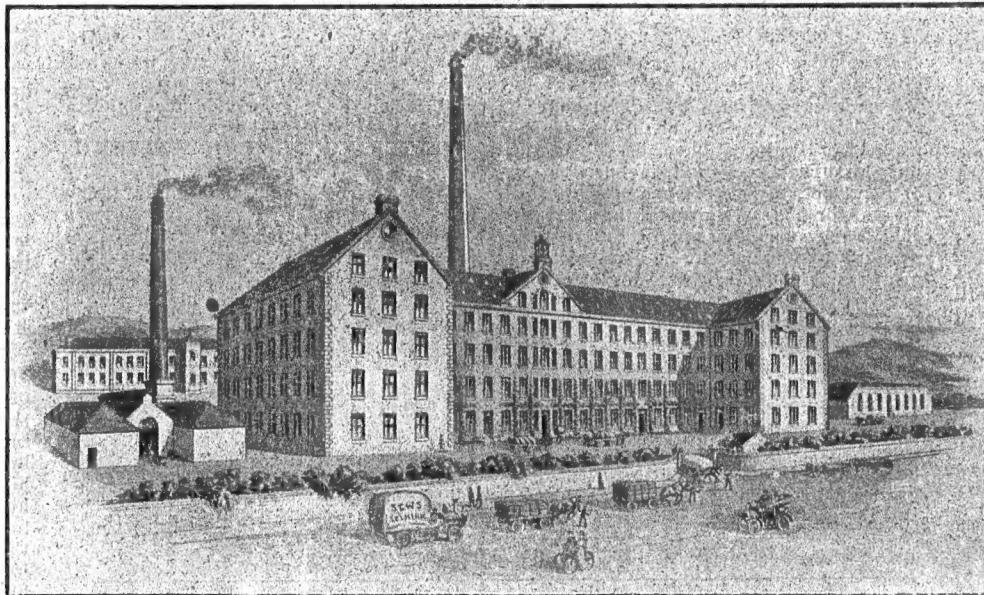
All employees who are directly or indirectly connected with any co-operative society must cease to have such connection before..... if they wish to retain their employment, or accept this intimation in lieu of the usual notice to leave.

It is to be feared the issue of these manifestoes did not allay the bitterness, but rather accentuated it. The sentence that inflamed the traders most was that which says, 'The object of co-operative enterprise was to eliminate the principle of individualism from the trade and commerce of the country.' From that day forward they have made capital out of this sentence, never once suggesting that they had again and again threatened and promised to sweep co-operation from the land.

The notices referred to were posted in the workshops of many towns throughout Scotland, and notices of withdrawal from societies were made, but not to an alarming extent. A great number of employees preferred dismissal from their employment to giving up their membership at the store. Mr. Deans, in writing on the subject, says:—'A painful and most regrettable feature of the tactics of the traders at this time was that a section of them appeared to purposely select as their victims of the boycott the sons and daughters of poor widows, who were in several instances the sole support of their widowed mothers, and in many other instances there was evinced a heartlessness of conduct which constitutes a serious reflection on our common humanity.'

It is interesting to note that, despite the great efforts made by the traders' organization, very many employers of labor flatly refused to interfere with the freedom of their employees. Mr. Peter Glasse, the chairman, and Mr. James Deans, the secretary of the vigilance

Continued on Page 18



Ettrick Tweed and Blanket Mills. Property of Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

ly replied to. A committee of representative co-operators was formed, called the vigilance committee. A fund was willingly subscribed to, and in a short time the sum of over £20,000 was at the call of this committee.

A so-called 'manifesto' was issued by an individual trader, in which he set forth that after a given date the co-operators were to be practically cut adrift from civilization. We have only space for the last clause, which practically explains what he had said before:—'That we, the traders of Scotland, have signed an agreement that we shall only purchase goods from those wholesale houses and manufacturers who have publicly advertised themselves to be non-supporters of co-operation.' This 'manifesto' was evidently a one-man show, and was repudiated by the officials of the traders' organization. They felt somewhat jealous of anyone else having a tilt at co-operation; they had promised to slay the monster, and they could not tolerate the idea of any individual interfering and partaking in the pleasure of even having a slap at it in passing.

The Co-operative Vigilance Committee now sent forth a manifesto, which read as follows:—

MANIFESTO

CO-OPERATORS AND THE TRADERS' DEFENCE BOYCOTT AGITATION.

Appeal to co-operators, trade unionists, social

compelled to give place to a better and more perfect system, of which co-operation is the pioneer.

The trend of affairs is obviously in the direction of associated effort. It may be noted even in the ranks of capitalists and traders themselves in the form of limited liability companies and syndicates. Competition has thus developed into combination, and the wisdom of the principle is everywhere approved by those in business, for it enables them to raise the price of commodities, or at least to increase the profit to be derived from them. It is, however, a two-edged weapon, and the reason for this virulent attack on the co-operators may no doubt be found in the fact that they have used it to diminish profits and cheapen commodities.

That the co-operative movement has been the means of conferring enormous benefits on a large section of the working classes is admitted by all unbiased persons, and the movement has on this account all through its history received the approval and support of the most eminent thinkers and writers in the country.

The following statistics will show at a glance the financial stability of the movement and the business capacity it has developed among the wage-earners of the country, but it is difficult to estimate the measure of comfort and happiness implied by this wealth in the homes of the people:—

Number of societies in the United Kingdom at the end of 1895..... 1,711
Number of members..... 1,414,153
Amount of share and loan capital £20,331,569
Amount of trade..... £52,502,126
Profit..... £5,397,582

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society has been specially attacked, but the soundness of its financial condition, as well as the colossal dimensions of its trade, may be judged by the following statistics:—

Trade for twelve months, to £ s. d.
28th March, 1896..... 3,545,925 3 4
Share and loan capital at 28th March, 1896..... 1,123,655 0 0

Farming for Profit

*A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman*

THE CROPS AND OTHER MATTERS

The weather holds good, and cutting in Saskatchewan is practically over, although, owing to scarcity of help, there are a good many fields to be stooked. Between Regina and Moose Jaw there are many fields of splendid grain, some of which will yield a 30 to 35 bushel to the acre wheat crop. Farmers are also busy cutting flax, but the yield will be lighter than last year, and in the Rosetown district there are quite a few sections sown to flax where the crop is reported as not being up to last year's yield. Oats and barley all over, are a good crop, and there is no damage from frost.

At Lumsden was seen a wagon load of No. 1 Hard, and the grain certainly looked good and clean, with big, plump berries of a beautiful dark amber, and as hard as flint. On the big 16-section farm of J. L. Boyd, at Rosetown, lately the Weitzer Farms, threshing has commenced, six engines and separators, all belonging to the farm, starting up on the 12th. Last year it took this farm 36 days to thresh, going all the time. Wheat in the Goose Lake country is reported to go around 21 bushels, and the yield of other grains, flax excepted, is light. There is very little stacking up in this country, stook threshing being more popular.

According to reports from all over the Province threshing will be finished in September this year, and farmers should have a long fall ahead of them to get much of their stubble turned over.

USE TANK HEATER

A tank heater is one of the best things we know of for taking the chill off the water given to stock in winter time.

We noticed that the Alberta Demonstration Farms use them, as well as numerous good stockmen throughout the provinces.

We have, ourselves, often felt the discomfort experienced from drinking ice-cold water on a day when the mercury has dropped out of the bottom of the thermometer.

The same thing applies to our stock, it takes quite a considerable amount of the fuel which should go to put on beef, or produce milk, to warm this water to the temperature of the animal's body.

We have also noticed on a zero winter morning that the horses being watered before they are fed, drink very little, whereas if the chill was taken off the water, they would drink their fill.

Every farmer who wishes to make the largest profits out of his farm and stock should use a tank heater.

BARLEY AS A MALTING GRAIN

Quite a large amount of the barley which is grown in the three Western Provinces is used for malting purposes. The crop of 1912 in Alberta produced more barley of a high grade in that province than any previous crop, and the prospects are that the crop of 1913 will be better than the crop of 1912. For many years one of the well-known brewing and malting companies in the West has been paying a minimum standard price of 45 cents per bushel for this grain. This year the quality of the barley looks pretty good for malting purposes, the grain being large and plump, and, in consequence, there will probably be a good demand for it at enhanced prices.

If barley gets too much rain it will go off color and brewers like and pay a good price for good colored grain if it is properly threshed. When we say properly threshed we mean thereby that

the barley has not been threshed too short and the grain destroyed, or the skin from the end of the berry broken. When short-threshed barley is malted the skin breaks open, leaving the germ or aleospore exposed, which is rubbed or broken off in handling. In this way the barley becomes entirely unfit for brewing purposes, the malt from such barley being quite dead. The difference between barley which will malt and barley which is threshed too short, in a year like the present, would be anywhere from 3 to 5 cents per bushel and this should be sufficient to lengthen out the machines for the threshing of this grain. Barley that is off color is no good for malting anyway, and much of

According to a well known authority, a grain of barley divided along a furrow and examined by the aid of a magnifying glass, should have a juicy, fairly firm yellow appearance, very closely resembling in consistency and color, good, firm, freshly churned grass butter, or having a greenish color very like wax, and if the divided grain has a grey appearance its vitality is low, and if reddish brown, dark or dried and shrivelled, it is dead.

Good barley is of a light straw yellow color. If greenish in color it hints at immaturity, and if too pale, it points to over ripening. Dark or black tips indicate heating in the stacks, or that the grain is too old. The skins should be

stores, say about 25 to 35 lbs. of capped honey at this time of the year.

If the locality is one where the winters are long and cold, the bees should have a larger supply of honey.

The queen should be young, not more than two years old, as a young and prolific queen means the production of a strong hive to start next season's work in the spring.

A good way to keep bees indoors during winter is to have a bee cellar boarded off in the ordinary cellar of the house, which usually has stone walls and a concrete floor, and is well drained and dry, and free from rats or mice.

The size of this chamber should be 11½ feet wide, 15 feet long, and 7 feet high, and it should be boarded off from the rest of the cellar by a partition, which forms a wall around the whole of the chamber, and is separated by an air space from the stone wall.

In the bee cellar there should be three tiers of shelves and two passages, the lowest shelf should be 18 inches from the floor, the second 20 inches from the lower shelf, and an equal distance between the second and third shelves. Neither the uprights supporting the shelves, nor the shelves themselves, should touch the roof of the chamber, in order to avoid vibrations from above. Sliding ventilators in the wooden walls of the chamber, and also in the cellar, are arranged to maintain an even temperature, as all sudden changes of temperature are to be avoided, and the ventilation must be carefully attended.

If the temperature rises above 45 degrees Fahr., the bees will get restless, and in that case air should be carefully admitted at night by opening the ventilators, which may be closed in the morning. And again, in very cold weather it may be necessary to raise the temperature of the cellar—by means of a small stove.

Experiments carried on for a number of years in the Apiary of the Division of Entomology, at Ottawa, have shown that the following is one of the most satisfactory methods of preparing the bees for wintering in the cellar. The hives are placed on the shelves and each hive has a three-inch block under the back end, so that the rear is higher than the front; this ensures a better ventilated and a drier hive. In addition, each hive is raised from its own bottom board by means of a one-inch block placed at the back. The front entrance is left wide open. The roof or cover of the hive is removed, and its place is taken by a chaff cushion four inches thick and large enough to extend two or three inches over the sides of the hive; several layers of coarse sacking or two or three empty bags may be used if preferred. If there are no shelves in the bee cellar, an empty hive should be placed on the floor and a three-inch block should be placed on the top of the hive at the back. Upon this, three hives may be tiered, each being blocked up in the manner already described in the case of the hives placed on shelves.

Satisfactory results have also been secured from building a bee cellar in the side of a small hill, and wintering the bees there.

Bees should be removed to their winter quarters whenever cold weather sets in, and they have finished raising brood.

In Southern Saskatchewan about the middle of November is about the time for putting them in the cellar, and they stay there till the middle of April, although the time will vary a week or two, according to the character of the season.

They should be removed to their winter quarters at night when all the bees are in the hive, or on a very cold day, and great care should be taken not to bring the hives out of winter quarters

Continued on Page 12



Suffolk Down Ewes on Glencarnock Stock Farm, J. D. McGregor, Brandon

the barley which would otherwise make good malt is rendered unfit by having the ends cut off as above described.

Seeds from various members of the grass family have been used for the purpose of malting and the production of beer, yet, the experience of manufacturers for many centuries has proven that barley possesses most fully those properties required for a good malting grain. Of the many varieties of barley some have been proven to be particularly good grain for brewing, as, for example, the variety known as "Chevalier." Barleys are known as six-rowed, four-rowed and two-rowed. In the first there are six rows of fertile flowers all bearing fruit; in the second, four rows, and consequently 4 rows of grain on each head; and the last, two rows. Those grains belonging to a head of either of the latter two classes are given better

thin, smooth and slightly wrinkled. Thick, heavy, crinkled skins indicate that it has been grown on wet land.

WINTERING BEES IN WESTERN CANADA

Where we get long spells of low temperature, as we often do in Western Canada, the problem of wintering bees is of special importance, and with the exception of some parts of British Columbia, it is usually advisable to winter bees under cover.

Bees, when wintered indoors, should be kept as near as possible at a temperature of 45 degrees Fahr., as then they are usually inactive, and do not consume much stores, but if the temperature should rise to 50 degrees Fahr. they become active and possibly may start to rear brood.

To be successful in wintering bees, at



Pulling in Binders after cutting, at Moose Creek Farm, Carlyle

opportunities for development than those found on the fuller six-rowed variety.

The best malting barleys are grown on light, warm, friable soils, or on rich, loamy, well-drilled soils, but good malting grain cannot be produced on heavy, cold, clay land. There must be a very small percentage of what is called dead grain in the sample. By dead grain is meant grains that are killed by overripeness, sprouting in the ear; due to being exposed to moisture before threshing, heating in the stack, that is killing the germ, improper storage, attacks of vermin and insects, or damage in being threshed.

tention is required to be paid to the following: The hive should be filled as far as possible with young bees. If there is a large proportion of old bees they will die off in the winter, and the colony will be weak in the spring.

If brood rearing continues up to about the middle or end of October, then there will be a good supply of young bees in the hive, and the hive will come out strong in the spring.

When cold weather sets in about the end of October, the bees should occupy not less than six, and preferably seven or eight spaces between the brood combs, and they should also have plenty of

The Mail Bag

A CHEAP MONEY SCHEME

Editor, Guide:—The present money stringency and the general agitation by the board of trade, the press, and the provincial government for cheaper money for the farmer has caused me to write this letter, and in view of the wonderful development and improvement going on all over the Dominion of Canada, we must realize that the industrial, civic, and commercial business has outgrown the money of our country. The bank funds are limited and loaned out, and the public in general are calling for more money to carry on business. Therefore we must have cheaper money to encourage agriculture as well as an increase in the money of the Dominion to carry on the vast commercial business and industrial development that is going on in building up a new country like our Dominion of Canada.

To relieve the money stringency, increase our currency, give the farmer cheaper money and cultivate self reliance and financial independence for the agriculturist is the line of thought I have carried out in formulating what I am going to call "First Mortgage Currency" money at three per cent. for legitimate farmers. This is worthy of your consideration and I ask that your member of parliament give his influence in making it a Dominion act. When prosperity smiles on our farms the wheels of progress never stop. The following are a few of the clauses I would recommend in the following act:

First Mortgage Currency Act

1. The Dominion government to issue notes in five, ten and twenty dollar series, against first mortgages on farm land, stamped "First Mortgage Currency," guaranteed by the government to be legal tender.

2. This currency to be loaned to bona fide legitimate farmers on first mortgages bearing 5 per cent. for the first and second year and 3 per cent. per annum from thereafter, said freeholder to be a resident on said land and to cultivate same continuously in a good and husbandlike manner.

3. The freeholder to make application for loan and sign mortgages in any Dominion post office, said application and mortgage to be passed on and farm valued by a board at the different cities, where a special commission would be appointed by the government to pass on and approve loans.

4. The government to loan the freeholder any sum from one hundred dollars up to fifty per cent. of the value of his farm for a term of thirty years, with the option to pay off said mortgage at any time after six months without notice or bonus.

5. The government to issue first mortgage currency to the amount of loan. The loan is repaid in any kind of legal currency or coin, and a like amount of first mortgage currency is recalled and destroyed.

6. The expense of negotiating the loan to the freeholder would be a nominal fee as there would be no commission to pay to any agents or brokers for putting through the loans, therefore, leaving only a small fee to be allowed the postmasters for the execution of the papers, etc.

7. The interest charged on loans to go into a sinking fund to cover expenses of organizing and conducting this department. All first mortgage currency burnt, or lost in circulation would be a profit to the sinking fund.

8. The Dominion government could be empowered to borrow up to 10 per cent. of the currency in circulation, this sum to be deposited in sinking fund until such time as the sinking fund had attained such proportions as to render this unnecessary. This would be an additional guarantee of the bona fides of the currency issued.

I would also recommend that a stringent penalty be applied in case of fraud or misrepresentation, either on the part of the parties employed by the commission or the freeholder applying for loan.

The money act to lend farmers money at three per cent. would have

a tendency to open a market for better loans on city property with the trust and loan companies, from the fact that the farmer would pay off the loans drawing eight per cent. and ten per cent. from the trust and loan companies, when he could get money from the government on the three per cent. basis. In this way it would be a benefit to city property owners and create a market for good mortgages on buildings and city property through trust and loan companies at a lower rate of interest than that which at present prevails, and it would leave the field of first mortgages on farm land to the government loans. My reason for calling the money issued under this proposed act "First Mortgage Currency" is that it may not conflict with other currency issued by the government and would be on a parity and along the same lines as that on which the First National Bank currency is issued against a government bond in the United States of America.

This is counted as an agricultural country, so we must encourage agriculture, and an act such as I suggest, a "First Mortgage Currency Act," would have the effect of creating a standard of value for farm lands and would develop the unimproved land and draw settlers from all over the world by the cheap money offered to farmers.

In New Zealand the government borrows money at three per cent. and loans it out to the farmer on first mortgages and other securities at four and a half

tires. First National Bank notes are legislated legal tender for all debts public and private, except interest on public debt and duty on import. It is good money in Canada and other countries of the world. First National Bank notes of the United States are not redeemable in gold until such time as the bond falls due, the bond is paid and the issue of the First National Bank notes against said bond is retired. The term of the United States bonds run up to forty years. In the case of First Mortgage Currency act it would be necessary to be a Dominion law and legislated legal tender for all debts, public and private, redeemable in gold or its equivalent at the end of thirty years or before, providing the mortgages are paid, or such part of the currency is recalled out of the Sinking Fund. We must admit that any of our good farms can pay three per cent. interest into the government sinking fund. The profits from the sinking fund and the mortgage paid on or before due dates would create a demand by the government for the recall of the first mortgage currency, which would be paid in Dominion bank notes, gold or its equivalent. This would keep first mortgage currency at a parity with the currency of the Dominion.

I have formulated this plan for the benefit of the agriculturist all over the Dominion of Canada and would be glad to have the opinion of others. At any rate, it is generally conceded that we must have some plan for cheaper money for the farmer. If you have any plans, let us hear what they are.

C. I. ALEXANDER.
Saskatoon, Sask.
July 16, 1913.

RAILWAY FIRE GUARDS

Editor, Guide:—I wish to call your attention, and that of your readers to the amount of grass land out of a settler's 160 acres which a railway company, under the authority of the Railway Commission, is entitled to absolutely destroy by plowing and burning, without any compensation, viz.: 30 acres, or if the line is on a curve or runs diagonally from corner to corner of his land the acreage he is robbed of may be greater. This fact only wants to be printed to show the iniquity of it. Before a company can begin to make its line, it must purchase a right-of-way of at least 99 feet. If it is necessary to plow and burn off the feed on another 500 feet of land, to protect the company from damages from burning up the adjoining

country, surely it should be equally necessary for it to buy the land necessary for this purpose and not expect a settler to give it up for nothing, as the railway companies and the Railway Commission seem to expect. In Alberta 300 feet on both sides of the track is the required width of fireguard. As I have been troubled with this question for years, I know what I write about, and my neighbors are suffering too. All are interested, as it may happen to anyone any year, and they also wish the country to be protected from railway fires, but at the expense of the aggressors, not of individual settlers. Further, another very important point. The C.P.R. first of all plowed their guards 200 feet from track. This became infested with Canada thistle and stinkweed, blown from another field. They then abandoned these furrows and plow 16 more 300 feet from track; this plowing then becomes infested with noxious weeds, as well as the whole 300 feet up to the track; the native prairie grass having been burned off by the C.P.R. The settler thus not only has his land destroyed for pasture, but

has it forever infested with noxious weeds, for which he is liable for prosecution. I put these facts before my fellow farmers and the country and Railway Commission and ask the latter to protect the settler against this injustice. In England all danger of loss by fire and other inconveniences to owner of land is considered and paid for in the price paid for the right-of-way. Here, only the actual value of land taken is paid for, however much a farmer's land may be cut up into useless shapes, his work hindered or his crops endangered by fire.

F. W. GODSAL.
Cowley, Alta., Sept. 15, 1913.

WAGES UNDER PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—I would take it as a favor if you would allow me a few lines in your paper, in order that I may enlarge on a speech made a short time ago by our friend Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, the one man above all others in Canada who is always ready to uphold protection. In the speech referred to, Mr. Cockshutt says in part: "If you divide \$15,000,000 between 7,000 workmen, you will find that they are producing \$2,000 per man, per year." Later on, in the same speech, Mr. Cockshutt says "that the average wage paid is \$525 per man, per year." So the men working in the Brantford factories are working for their wives and families four months in the year and the rest of the time is spent in producing dividends (on, in many cases, watered stock) for Mr. Cockshutt and his friends. Mr. Cockshutt goes on to say that the wage in question equals 7 shillings per day. Now 7 shillings per day is not anything out of the way for a factory hand (working in a machine shop) to earn in England and many of the operators in England earn more than 7 shillings. Considering that living in Canada is about twice as high as it is in England, it seems to me that a man working in a factory in England (under free trade) is better off than a workman in Canada under protection. In conclusion I would say that if Mr. Cockshutt's speech was intended to bolster up protection, it has, as far as I am concerned, had exactly the opposite effect, for according to Mr. Cockshutt's admission a man works one hour for himself and three for his employer, under protection; so it seems to me that any change in our present fiscal system tending to lower the tariff cannot make conditions any worse and the probabilities are that the change would be a beneficial one to the working man and consumers generally.

W. H. LILWALL.
Colonsay, Sask.

IN FAVOR OF HARMONY

Editor, Guide:—Correspondence in criticism of F. W. Green has been finding very ready access to the columns of The Guide, and it is exceedingly doubtful that the best interests of the Association are served thereby. The writer has no desire to defend the views held by Mr. Green on public questions, but wishes to point to the fact that these views were well known to those who re-elected him to office at Saskatoon last February. The letter of Mr. Brothers is not specific criticism but dangerous insinuation, which can serve no good end and is well nigh as inelegant as his suggestion for the exercise of more care in our selection of men for responsible positions. It is quite within the power of the directors at any time to appoint a different secretary. This they have not seen fit to do, and so long as Mr. Green holds the appointment by the will of the directors, this constant, harping criticism can serve only to seriously retard organization work. Let us be loyal to our officers. They are not self-appointed, but appointed by popular vote.

J. B. MUSSelman.
Cupar, Sask.



PART OF THE OUTFIT

Custom House Inspector: "Madam, I thought you said you had nothing but clothes in your trunk."

Madam: "I haven't. That's my husband's nightcap."

—Harper's Weekly.

to five per cent., leaving the government a profit of one and a half to two per cent. interest. The profit on this business during 1912 to the New Zealand government was over sixty thousand pounds, after paying all expenses of the commission and board that handled the loan department for the government, and loans were granted the farmer as high as sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the valuation of the security offered by the freeholder; therefore, if the New Zealand government had issued money on the strength of securities bearing three per cent. interest, it would have shown a greater profit.

In New South Wales there is incorporated a state savings bank and an act whereby they loan to freeholders on first mortgages at a low rate of interest, granting them the power to borrow the money on bonds and debentures and in some cases issue the currency.

The first national banks of the United States issue currency to the amount of one hundred per cent. against government bonds or debentures.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

DON'T FORGET THE WOMAN'S CLUB NUMBER

Last issue we announced our intention of having a Woman's Club number for October, and asked every woman's organization in touch with The Guide through any of its members to send us a brief report of their work and plans for the future.

But if any of you who are members of any woman's club will mention this to the society to which you belong and see that we get a report of your work before October 4, we will be deeply grateful, as it is our ambition to make this number representative of all the women's organizations of the West, including Women Grain Growers, Homemakers, Home Economics, Women's Institutes and Suffrage Societies, if there are any.

HOW YOU CAN HELP IN YOUR CHILD'S EDUCATION

Yesterday I visited the Household Arts section of the Kelvin Technical School just at closing time. A class of girls had been cutting out hats. One of them came to the teacher, when the class was dismissed and, with genuine tears in her eyes and a trembling lip, assured her that she couldn't do it.

The teacher, who, of course, has a natural aptitude for hand work, calmly informed her that she could and must.

It may have been that this particular girl was only indolent and needed compulsion to make her do good work, but again it was perhaps a case of having no natural aptitude for hand work and of having her energy directed into the wrong channel. It seems to me that in the new enthusiasm for technical work we are apt to let it become just as great a tyrant as the old scholastic education ever was.

Far be it from me to say that children should study only such subjects as they like, for with our present system of education it would be very little any of them would learn. But I do think that children would like their school work far better if they could see any relation between the program of studies and life. In my day we looked upon what we learned at school as something quite outside our daily lives that grown people had arbitrarily decided we had to learn.

This same system of teaching is still in vogue today in most schools. If it exists in your school why not supplement it by a little home tuition.

Suppose, for instance, that you try to make your children see the reason for the study of geography by taking the daily or weekly paper and getting them to hunt up on their maps all the places mentioned in the world's news and tell them what happened there.

If, when we were tiny tots, our teacher had read us a fascinating story out of a book and made it clear to us that by learning to read we would be able to discover endless stories for ourselves I am sure we would have applied ourselves with renewed zeal to our uninteresting recital of "It is a dog." Suppose you try it with the wee one who is backward in reading. Then, if you were to ask that fourteen-year-old son who is, perhaps, a poor writer and speller and not too good at composition to answer one of your business letters you might help to show him the use of application to business when the teacher is trying to improve his writing, spelling and composition.

Again, take this same boy into your confidence and ask him to figure out some problem in wheat returns or weight, or payment of wages and you will have helped materially to make him see the relation between mathematics and life.

Almost every issue of the larger newspapers has some reference to historical events. Talk them over with your children and ask them if they have read about them in their histories. It is the only way to save them from thinking, as we did, that history was all dead and gone and of very little account.

By these and a score of other methods which may occur to you mothers

who read this page you can help your children to realize that education is a preparation for life and has a direct bearing on everyday affairs.

If you can make your children want to learn you have made the teacher's task easy and done the little folk an inestimable service.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

AN ENTERPRISING WOMAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—Since The Guide has declared the fact that it is interested in the reports of the meetings of the Woman Grain Growers' Auxiliary, we will be glad to write and let others know of our success along the line of club organizing.

The Woodlawn Women's Club was formed very shortly after the Congress in Saskatoon. Those who attended became enthused over the project of having a worth-while social club, and others readily caught the enthusiasm. A successful entertainment was held in March to raise funds for the club.

At the combined meeting in March the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ed. Sparrow; Vice-President, Mrs. Geo. Milne; Treasurer, Mrs. Will Doig; Secretary, Miss Erma

A picnic was held in June in a grove on "Prairie Grove Plantation," the home of W. S. Stocking. A very large number attended and enjoyed the opportunity of meeting old friends and making new ones. A table was set and ice cream served with the lunch. Sports helped to enliven the day. Fruits and candies for a booth were supplied at cost and a good sum was made to add to the funds. A petition for votes for women was circulated and greeted with general favor.

The ever-interesting suffrage question was taken up in July at the home of Mrs. Wm. Doig. It was agreed that it is unfair to have no control over laws that pertain to the welfare of one's self and child; that questions which pertain to both men and women should be looked at from the points of view of men and women; that, with the broadening of woman's scope of thought an increased brain capacity will be given to succeeding generations.

An appetizing lunch put all again in good humor. Music was a pleasant feature of the meeting.

Miss Stocking was hostess at the meeting in August. Dr. Grey, a local physician, lectured on the subject of health. The topics he had chosen were

pleasure of seeing. Yet I know a number of people who are, or were, personally acquainted with yourself when living in this part of Manitoba. It is almost needless for me to say how much I enjoy the "Sunshine" page, and also "The Country Homemakers." Most every sister who writes mentions how much those are appreciated. According to my way of thinking The Guide's pages are all good, and much good is being done throughout these provinces by what is written each week in The Guide. I trust that ere long many of its teachings will take deeper root and bring forth the fruit so much needed in these Western Provinces.

When we women get the vote I trust we can help to make some changes for the betterment of mankind in this country. I must not continue to write, lest I weary you, and I have a request. I see you are the one to write to about those little books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I have a little boy who will be five years 18th of this month, and you may be sure he asks me many questions I am at a loss to know how to answer.

I trust you will not mind the trouble of sending ones mentioned and that they will help me to tell him what is right and best. As I have not given any help—only asking for it—I do not expect to see this in print, but if you have reason to refer to me in any way my old initials, L.E.R., should serve as a pen name.

L. E. R.

TASTY WAYS OF COOKING EGGS

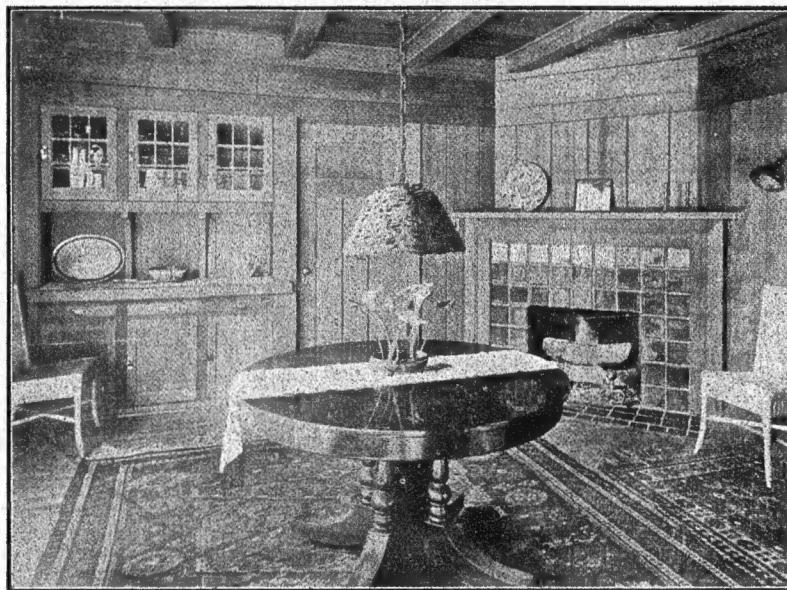
Potato Omelet.—Take a large, freshly baked potato and scoop out the inside with a spoon. Beat this until smooth and mix with it half a saltspoonful of paprika or white pepper, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dessertspoonful of lemon-juice and the yolk of four eggs. A minute or two before the omelet is to be fried fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Fry in a well greased, very hot pan and serve immediately on a hot dish.

Omelet Souffle.—The yolks of two eggs, one-quarter of a cupful of powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, the whites of four eggs and salt to season. Beat the yolks until light. Add sugar, salt and vanilla. Cut and fold in the whites, beaten until stiff. Butter a baking-dish, heap the mixture in it, sprinkle with powdered sugar and bake ten minutes in a moderate oven. Serve immediately. A fruit sauce made from raspberry, cherry, peach, pineapple, apricot or the juice of any fruit served with it adds to its daintiness.

Goldenrod Eggs.—Boil three eggs for fifteen minutes. Separate yolks from whites, chop whites fine, and stir them into a white sauce made of one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour and a cupful of milk. Season with salt, pepper and paprika. Cover the bottom of a platter with slices of toast, from which the crust has been trimmed. Pour over the toast the sauce and chopped whites of eggs, and then force the yolks through a potato ricer and sprinkle over the top. Cut two extra slices of toast into small triangles or "points" and on each lay a sprig of parsley.

Lyonnaise Eggs.—Put into a frying-pan or the chafing dish two tablespoonsful of butter or olive oil. When hot add two tablespoonsful of minced onion and one tablespoonful of parsley and fry until the onion is light yellow. Add a tablespoonful of flour and one cupful of milk or good broth. When smooth and creamy add four sliced hard-boiled eggs, and serve on toast as soon as the eggs are heated through. A change in serving is simply to chop the whites of the eggs and add to the sauce; boil up once and garnish with the yolks or the eggs.

The comfort which poor human beings want in such a world as this is not the comfort of ease, but the comfort of strength.—Kingsley.



A Splendid Example of the Beauty of Simplicity, of Which I Wrote Last Week

Stocking; Directors, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Gilpin Milne, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Scott.

The executive officers met at the home of the president and arranged the following program:

May—Gardening. Leader, Mrs. W. Doig.

June—Picnic.

July—Suffrage Discussion. Miss Moore.

August—Health Hints. Miss Stocking, Dr. Grey.

September—Literary Meeting. Miss Irene Moore (Saskatoon journalist).

October—Bread. General.

The April meeting was a combined meeting of the members. Dr. Henry, District Director from Milden, addressed the meeting and gave a most interesting lecture on the history, work and ideals of the association. He expressed his pleasure in speaking to both men and women, that being the first meeting he had addressed at which both attended. An appetizing lunch made a pleasant diversion from the usual men's meetings. Mrs. Geo. Milne entertained the club at the May meeting. Mrs. Wm. Doig very ably handled the subject of gardening. Her paper was helpful and interesting, and caused a bright discussion of methods in general for raising vegetables. Tomatoes seemed to be the desire and despair of all. Songs were interspersed through the meeting and snapshots were taken of members. A pleasing lunch was served, after which all left, feeling that the first meeting had been a success in many ways.

especially helpful to those living in prairie homes. His listeners became deeply interested and felt they were gaining ideas of value. A few of the topics touched upon were: Value of fresh air; care and food of infants; patent medicines; headache tablets; early treatment of children's deformities; antidotes for poisoning from such as formalin, medicine tablets, etc.; and diseases caused by secretions from fly.

The members enjoyed and appreciated the lecture. Miss Stocking gave a short reading on "Health Through Right Thinking," bringing out the idea of the pre-eminence of mind over matter and of the power of thought.

Ice cream, frozen with home-grown strawberries, was served.

It was decided to hold the September meeting at the school house. The topic being "Literature," and of general interest, it was decided to make the meeting an open one. Miss Moore, society editor of The Phoenix, Saskatoon, will lecture.

The ideal set forth by the club has been that the meetings are to be for social intercourse and exchange of ideas, and this ideal is on the way to being realized.

ERMA STOCKING, Secretary,
Woodlawn Women's Club.

APPROVES OF GUIDE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have often thought of writing the Guild, but just somehow I never knew what I would most like to say, for I am a poor hand to write to people I have never had the

EXECUTIVE

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
 Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
 Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
 Sec.-Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival
 F. M. Gates, Fillmore
 J. F. Reid, Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 J. B. Musselman, Cupar
 George Langley, Maymont
 C. E. Flatt, Tantallon
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival

Will you please send us a list of the secretaries, and their addresses, of the Local Branches of the G.G.A. throughout the Province of Saskatchewan, by return, if possible. Enclosed find cheque for \$5.00, payment for the same, as per your favor of the 2nd inst. Regarding the matter we wrote you about on the 30th ultimo, to which you replied, regarding your not having mentioned us as lumber dealers that were willing to sell to farmers in car lots at the same prices as to dealers. Would state that we are very ready to sell to the farmers at just as low figures as to any dealers, and we have been doing this for the past three years. We not only make lower prices to the farmers than they get from their local dealers, but supply them with much better material. Hoping to be favored with the list without delay.

McCOLLUM LUMBER CO.
 11 Dundurn Place, Winnipeg.

Farmers, note the above. It may save you dollars.

Enclosed find cheque for \$25.00, being amount due Central Association for fifty members for 1913. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

A. E. STEELE,
 See. Ruddell Assn.

The above may not be interesting to some, but do likewise and it will be.—F.W.G.

Enclosed you will please find the minutes of the first meeting ever held in this community by the farmers. Some of the farmers in this locality are at present, or have been in the past, members of some Branch of the G.G.A. and have seen the advantages gained by being members of the Association, and, the Branches being so far away, they have persuaded the rest to join in and establish a Branch among ourselves. Most of our farmers are not grain growers, but go in for mixed farming and some almost to ranching. The country is rough and is dotted all over with willow bluffs and bush. Settlers first came in here in a bunch, as you might say. Almost every quarter in this township is taken and more than half the farmers are living on their respective homesteads. We came to the conclusion that we could start with at least ten members, with a possible chance for more later. I was asked, or appointed, to ask you for information on the subject as how to start, what to expect and how to proceed, and ask you to send me about 12 membership tickets. We would like to know what would be required of us by the Central Association and what are the rules laid down for the members. In other words, we want tickets and information on the subject. We would like to hear from you as soon as possible, so as to enable us to have a meeting before threshing begins.

A. H. WOODS.
 Arelee.

A. H. Woods, Esq.:—I was real pleased to get your letter of Aug. 28 saying the people in your vicinity had held a public meeting with the object of starting a Grain Growers' Association. You may rest assured you will be heartily welcome as a part of the great Grain Growers' movement. There can be no doubt if the farmers in your district, together with their wives and sweethearts, would meet in regular public meetings such as our Association conducts, and there discuss the problems which confront you people in your own immediate district as workers in the great agricultural industry, then consider the relationship of your district to other districts similarly engaged and broaden out into the consideration of these problems affecting you

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan
 Grain Growers' Association

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STATEMENT MADE TO GRAIN COMMISSION, AT WINNIPEG, SEPT. 2, BY F. W. GREEN

Gentlemen:—Some changes suggested are made with a knowledge that they would demand legislation, consequently could not be applicable for this fall. I would first suggest the word "Seed" be erased from Sec. 152, thus giving absolute freedom of elevator construction and shipment at Interior points.

Re Special Binning, as per Section 162. I would say, when farmers enter into a contract with the elevator operators as per this section the elevator man agrees to put all the farmer's grain into a special bin and guarantees to deliver it all into a car to the farmer's orders on payment of the elevator charges. If the elevator man delivers either more or less into the car than he received from the farmer there is a plain breach of contract and the elevator man and not the farmer should be held responsible for all loss as a consequence. A very elaborate set of clauses are inserted in the Act intended to safeguard the identity of such special bin grain, which is absolutely useless unless enforced. There is no use attempting to maintain the effectiveness of the agreement by a system of sample boxes unless the identity of the sample was jealously preserved. Neither is there much use of such carelessness to preserve the identity with gross carelessness exercised regarding the weight.

Dr. McGill—Would you make no allowance for accident?

Mr. Green—No, elevators should guard against accidents and be held responsible for any accidental mixing.

Your Board has stated you have no powers over the weights or weighing machinery. This is very peculiar, as it is admitted scales at elevators are subject to many accidents and influences. The Board has intimated that a very large percentage of them are unreliable. Why, then, try to compel farmers to accept their weight as a final adjustment as to quantity?

Dr. McGill—It is a matter of law. We have not the power to interfere. Scales are under control of the Inland Revenue Dept.

Mr. Green—Section 175 of the Act sets forth that the Board have full authority over all books, records and papers pertaining to the operation of elevators as well as all scales and fixtures.

Dr. McGill—There is no use to go on arguing that. It is a matter of law.

Mr. Green—Well, we are ready to co-operate with elevator interests to secure such changes in the law as will give power to this Board to see that interior elevator scales are kept in proper working condition, for it does seem unreasonable to compel farmers to take as final, weights from scales over which no provision is made for satisfactory settlement of disputes that may arise. And particularly in view of the car shortages. Not only are scales liable to get out of order, but to be tampered with. I have here a pictorial description of a little instrument not an inch long, which can be carried in the vest pocket and used on scales. It is called a shrinker. Several of them were found by the officers of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner of Minnesota on scales where they had been left by mistake and while I would not charge Canadian elevator operators with attempting to use such diabolical contrivances to defraud, still, the fact that the State Commission of Minnesota thought it of such importance as to issue this pamphlet shows the necessity for watchfulness.

Re car distribution—There is no doubt there is much difficulty in administration of the car order book as the law is at present. At some points there are honest elevator men who give general satisfaction, where the majority of shippers are satisfied to take weight and prices offered, selling out

right each wagon load and taking cash ticket therefor. At such points most of the cars are required for and by the elevators. Other points use the loading platform to the fullest possible extent, while at others the elevators are used and the special binning privilege almost absolutely, and again at others the grading in plan is adopted. The various plans more or less are interspersed at all points, necessitating different methods of car distribution. The agents are judge and jury, interpreting the Act according to their own sweet wills, and each is as diversified as their countenances, the gullibility of the shippers and knavery of elevator operators. Personally I favor a proposition suggested by Mr. Peters before the Select Committee of the House in Ottawa, in 1906, to consider the Royal Commission report, which was to place as many cars as possible at the loading switch for platform loading as could be spotted as per the car order book and divide balance of available cars between the elevators in proportion to the grain in store; the grain exchange to agree that the spread between street and track should not exceed 3c per bushel. The exchange were willing to agree to this at that time and perhaps they are today.

The Commission could order platform extensions according to requirements. Then, in addition to this, Sections 183 to 188 inclusive should be made to apply to country elevators, so as to absolutely prohibit trading in car privilege.

Prof. McGill—Have these suggested changes been submitted to the Local Associations or your Convention? Mr. Green replied they had not, and agreed to send the Commission a written copy of his statement and suggestions in order to avoid further detailed description verbally.

C. A. Dunning, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., said that if they had to adjust for both shortages and overages they would have to stop special binning. They tried to overcome the possibility of human crookedness, but they were not proof against the possibility of error.

Mr. Green pointed out that there were over 2,000 elevators in the province of Saskatchewan; only approximately 200 operated by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and it is questionable whether the operators of the other 1,800 were sufficiently regenerated or so thoroughly converted as to warrant giving them an absolute free hand in this matter. Mr. Green then proceeded to suggest a reduction of terminal elevator rates, pointing out that on several occasions the Grain Growers' Association had asked for such reductions. Could 1/2c per bushel per month reduction be secured the price of all grain shipped after Dec. 1 would be enhanced 2c per bushel. Last year, when Mr. Watts asked for a reduction the Board had said after a year's trial by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. running a terminal, they would be in a better position to recommend what reductions would be advisable.

Dr. McGill—They have not yet rendered their report.

Mr. Green—Well, should their report be favorable to such a reduction, are we to consider all the elevator men opposite are willing to accept the proposition for reduction (Mr. Lannigan in the bargain)? If so, we shall anxiously await the Grain Growers' Grain Company's terminal elevator report.

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Let us help you to give your friend a fresh start. For further information communicate with

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
Cor. Hugo and Jessie, Winnipeg

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8.

too early in the spring, or the results may be serious.

During the winter the bees must not be touched or handled in any way.

HOGS MUST HAVE A DRY BED

Hogs must have a dry bed, and it is incumbent on every hog raiser to see that they get one.

Every man who keeps hogs cannot afford to put up expensive houses for them with a raised platform for the animals to sleep on, and which can be kept perfectly dry, but the big majority of hog men have abundance of good straw which they can use with equally beneficial results.

The bedding in the hog houses should not be left till it gets damp and trampled into the earth, but should be cleaned out and fresh straw substituted at least twice a week.

Hogs should be got out of their pens every day for exercise, and the bedding should then get a good shake up.

Hogs need more bedding than the majority of live stock, as nature has not endowed them with so much covering, and therefore they need a generous quantity of bedding.

Hogs which have a damp bed are rendered liable to colds or pneumonia, and if you see your hogs look wet or steamy, then you will know it is time you looked after the bedding, or you are likely to lose some of them.

These little details may appear to many readers as of no consequence, but every man who raises hogs successfully knows that it is attention to these seemingly trivial matters that has made his profits what they are.

THE ALBERTA BOARD OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, who is deeply interested in the agricultural welfare of that province, and under whose direction the Demonstration Farms throughout the province were started some years ago, followed up a short time ago by agricultural schools on three of the aforesaid farms at Olds, Vermilion, and Claresholm, has just appointed a board of nine members as provided in the Agricultural Schools Act, and this board will act in general advisory capacity to the Minister of Agriculture in matters of agricultural education.

The Board will consist of the following gentlemen: Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, who will be chairman, is a keen agriculturist and has given a lot of time to the study of agricultural problems; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, head of Natural Resources Branch of C.P.R.; E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Calgary Exhibition Association; James Murray, of Suffield, for several years superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon and now manager of the Wheatlands Company at Suffield, Alberta, conducting

farming operations on a large scale in southern Alberta; J. C. Drewry, of Cowley, the well known breeder of Percheron horses and Holstein cattle; Bryce Wright, of Dewinton, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, who has been lecturer on live stock in connection with short course schools in agriculture since their inception in Alberta; John Hector McArthur, of Milnerton, also a breeder of Shorthorns and practical farmer; Frederick West, sr., of the Vermilion district, a pioneer farmer in Alberta, and D. W. Warner, of Cloverbar, director of Edmonton Exhibition Association and one of original founders of Alberta Farmers' Association, which afterwards became United Farmers of Alberta.

The Board will commence its duties at once, in preparation for the opening of the Agricultural schools of the province this fall. The principals and most of the staff are already on the ground.

GLANDERS

Losses amounting to thousands of dollars have been caused lately by an epidemic of glanders in the Pembina country, and the government officials are making a determined effort to stamp the disease out.

When any symptoms of glanders are observed the first duty is to call a veterinarian, as a heavy fine is provided for

SHORTHORN JOINT
DISPERSION SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale their entire herds of Shorthorns, about 100 head, all ages and both sexes, about the end of October. PARTICULARS LATER
Virden, Man. K. & E. McIVER

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To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully. W. L. DECLLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

LIVE POULTRY
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LIVE OLD HENS.....per lb. 13c
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Poultry Crates sent on request.

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We will tell you of the opportunities in general. We will search out for you just the kind of a location you are seeking. It might take you weeks or months and many miles of travel to find the spot that our knowledge of local conditions will direct you to at once.

After you have found the spot we will send to you a man who knows this country thoroughly, and if you wish he will tell you the methods and crop rotations which are most successful here.

All this service is free. It is part of the effort the Santa Fe is making to let people know of the advantages along its lines. The railroad has no land to sell and no interest to serve but your ultimate success here.

What the San Joaquin Valley is, and what others are doing here, is told in our two books, which are free and yours for the asking. Then if you are interested enough to ask further questions, you will find me eager to answer.

C. L. Seagraves, Genl. Colonization Agt.,

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IMMORTALITY CERTAIN

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persons found guilty of concealing or trying to conceal the presence of this disease, as well as forfeiture of compensation allowed for the animal slaughtered. The present recompense paid is two-thirds of the value of the horse, compensation not to exceed \$150 for grades, nor \$300 for pure breeds. Owing to the increased value of horses since the commencement of compensation for slaughter effort is being made to raise the limit to \$200 for grades and \$400 for pure-bred.

Since the work of eradication was planned under Dr. Rutherford, the number of animals slaughtered has been steadily decreasing, from 2,100 in 1904 to 600 in 1911.

Glanders is a contagious disease affecting horses and mules. The cat and dog may contract the disease, but cattle, sheep and hogs are practically immune. The disease may be transmitted to man by inoculation through wounds or on mucous membranes. There are many ways in which animals may become infected, such as common drinking troughs, feed boxes, mangers, harness and any equipment used around a stable.

Much discussion has taken place as to the differences between farcy and glanders. By some the name farcy is applied when eruptions occur on the skin. Inasmuch as both forms are caused by the same germ, are both equally contagious and fatal, there is no practical benefit gained by attempting any distinction.

Symptoms of Glanders

Glanders may occur in the acute or chronic form, or it may attack the surface of the body. The acute form of glanders begins with a chill, high fever, the mucous membrane of the nose is at first hot and dry, a watery discharge soon appears which later becomes bloody. Nodules and ulcers form on the mucous membrane of the nose and discharge pus. The nasal discharge from infection of glanders does not itself have any foul smell. A glandered horse may emit a foul discharge, but this is caused by decayed teeth or some condition other than glanders. The foulness of the odor gives no indication of the presence of this disease.

Early in the attack of the disease the lymphatic glands of the lower part become enlarged, forming nodules and without any great disposition to form pus. If these glands have been swollen for some time, there is a tendency for them to become attached to the jaw. The hardness of these intra-maxillary swellings is a characteristic of glanders.

In the case of acute glanders, the termination is death, which takes place in from three to fourteen days. In the chronic form of glanders, this discharge from the nostrils is sticky and of a yellowish-gray or green-colored pus mixed with some blood coming from ulcers inside of the nose. These ulcers are generally star-shaped and may extend so deeply into the septum as to cause perforation.

The swelling of the lymphatic glands along the lower jaw is even less sensitive than in acute glanders. These glands are hard, varying in size from a pea or bean to that of a small bird's egg, and have no tendency to break down into pus.

When glanders affects the skin, the nodules form along the line of the lymphatics. They have a tendency to soften and discharge pus, after which they heal rapidly.

SHEEP ON THE FARM

We notice from an Alberta paper, that the farmers around Pincher Creek are beginning to take up the sheep question and several of them are buying small bunches.

The country around Pincher Creek is admirably suited for raising sheep and the industry ought to thrive in that locality.

The Hudson Bay Co. branch of that place are this year handling the wool for the farmers, who expect to realize around 15 cents per lb.

Sheep on the farm are the best scavengers of weeds we know of. For keeping the headlands bare, the corners of the fences clean, the summerfallow clear of weeds, they have no equal, while for packing the soil, their little wedge-shaped hoofs are far ahead of the best packer ever put on the market.

Then we have the wool clip, which

should average a dollar a head, and the lamb crop, which should give a good account of itself.

In a letter from Simon Downie and Sons, of Carstairs, Alta., the other day, they state that their sheep sales have been exceptionally fine this year, but that many more farmers would go in for keeping sheep on the farm, were it not for fear that the cost of fencing would eat up all the profits.

Here is how Messrs. Downie solved the problem:

"It does not cost much to prepare for sheep, if you go at it in the right way. We had a quarter section fenced with four barb wires and posts a rod apart. To turn this into a sheep pasture we put on 26-in. hog wire, which cost 30c per rod, or \$192 for the entire quarter. This was stretched tight and tacked up loosely, so if we wished to remove it to some other quarter we can do so. Two men put this up in a very short time. We now have a pasture which will hold sheep, hogs, calves and one in which the horses will not get out. The sale of one horse will more than pay for the entire fencing. We have had no losses from coyotes getting through this fence. For wintering two thousand sheep we built a 6 foot corral, 180 feet by 100 feet of cheap boards. In one side of this we made a covering 180 feet by 36 feet. This consisted simply of 7-inch cedar posts placed in the ground one foot and 8 feet by 12 feet apart. On these we placed cheap poles, over which we stretched some old woven wire fencing and over this a foot and a half of straw.

This makes an excellent shed and corral, neat and clean for housing sheep, the entire material for which cost less than \$200. This shed will also be shelter for cattle or hogs. We have arranged the covered in part to open to the south. The corral is a very fine place to feed stock during stormy or windy weather. When it comes to lambing ewes, it is necessary to have a good warm, dry place. Lambs which come in in February and when housed in a warm place make fine early lambs. It is our system to use hog pens for lambing purposes in February and March. After the ewes have all had lambs, then the same pens can be used for the sows having pigs. By using the pig house during lambing time, it will save the building and serve the purpose just as well."

MESSRS. DOWDIE SELL HERE-FORDS

Messrs. Simon Downie and Sons, Elk-horn Stock Farm, Carstairs, Alta., writing The Guide the other day, state that they have just sold a nice bunch of 25 Herefords to M. C. Miller, of Beiseker, Alta., who is starting in the Hereford business. Mr. Miller is very well pleased with his purchase, and bought them at a very reasonable price.

Messrs. Downie have also been doing a fine business in sheep. They sold two loads to Lacombe, one to Gladys, and one to Olds during the past two weeks, also rams to Olds, Airdrie and Gladys. They have still some fine Shropshire ewes and lambs on hand, as well as some good breeding ewes and feeders.

SOME RECENT SALES AT DUNROBIN MAINS

Some of the recent sales at Dunrobin Mains Stock Farm, owned by Hon. W. C. Sutherland, are a couple of yearling Clydesdale stallions, one of them having for his grand sires both the "Baron o' Buchlyvie," the \$47,500 horse, and that great stock horse "Iliawatha."

Mr. Copeland, of Vanscoy, is to be congratulated on securing him.

The other, a good, big, well-bred colt, by "Baron Elator," went to Coleman Bros., Natika.

An eight-months old Shorthorn bull went to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, this being the last of Mr. Sutherland's yearling Shorthorn bulls.

"This truth comes to us more and more the longer we live: that on what field or in what uniform or with what aims we do our duty matters very little, or even what our duty is, great or small, splendid or obscure. Only to find our duty certainly, and somewhere, somehow, to do it faithfully makes us good, strong, happy and useful men, and tunes our lives into some feeble echo of the life of God."—Phillips Brooks.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires Shropshires

SPECIAL FALL OFFERING—We have for sale a number of extra good Boars and Sows, also about sixty, choice Yearling Rams and Ewes.

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14-inch " " " "	2.50 "
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Heavy Engine Gang Shares, 3/8 or 7-16 thick, add 50c to the above prices.

When ordering state make of plow and numbers stamped on back of share.

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Eight shares, assorted sizes, shipped to any one address
FREIGHT PREPAID. Get together and save the freight
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can now be had in almost every district of the Dominion. They are designed for wear around FARMS, HOMESTEADS, CREAMERIES, LAUNDRIES, STABLES, ABATTOIRS and other uses. For driving when bitterly cold, they are DANDY and WARM. One man writes to us that AT 40 BELOW, his feet were WARM AS TOAST.

Men's High Cut
Half Wellington
Lumbersole
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Delivered Free.

Yes, you can get them for the children too, in all sizes, to fit from 3 years upwards.

Ask for them. NOTE NEW ADDRESS

Don't forget
that they
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with
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Men's High Cut
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The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., 263 Talbot Ave., Winnipeg

Trusts in the United States

The Secret of Their Strength

(By Joseph Fels)

One of the most striking tendencies of the present industrial age is towards concentration and monopoly. The growth of the trust, merger or pool, has attracted much attention in the United States, and a considerable amount of attention in Germany and other parts of the world. It is freely said by many social philosophers that this has demonstrated the essential instability and unsoundness of a competitive system of production. That the growth of monopoly is a menace to society is not to be doubted, but to say that it is due to competition is nonsense. It is due to privileges which unwise governments have allowed to fall into the hands of certain groups of producers and which allow them to curtail production and increase prices.

With the greatest of these, monopoly in land, I will not here deal fully in its general aspect, but will merely point out that the ownership of land has been concentrated into the hands of very few individuals. They are holding enormous stretches of valuable land out of use, and are hampering and restricting production at every turn, and their power to do so is due primarily to an absurd and antiquated system of taxation which fines and penalizes the products and processes of industry and which, by exempting land, encourages speculation and monopoly. The only means of preventing this is by taxation of land values.

The Same Origin

This, however, is by the way. What I chiefly wish to point out here is that all kinds of monopolies have precisely the same origin. There are, for example, monopolies such as the Steel Trust, the Standard Oil Trust, and the Beef Trust. It is clear enough from all the information that United States Congressional Committees have been able to extract from them—and they have really obtained some useful facts—that these associations have built up their monopoly either through gaining control of the natural resources, or through obtaining rebates from the railways, giving them an unfair advantage over their competitors, or through a combination of both these things. As to control of natural resources, oil, coal, and iron ore deposits, etc., that is plainly a case of land monopoly; and as to the railways, that is land monopoly also. It is easy to talk in a vague way about concentration of capital, but surely no one imagines that a railway is a monopoly through ownership of rails, rolling-stock, offices, warehouses, and other real capital. The basis of the monopoly is quite different; it is the ownership of the roadway, of a narrow strip of land between terminal and terminal.

There is one other source of monopoly, from which Great Britain is happily free, and that is the tariff which restricts industry and hinders competition.

The question now is how to destroy monopoly and restore free competition. There is no half-way house between this and Socialism. Something has got to be done, and must either be to make competition perfectly free and equal or to abolish competition altogether. The present hybrid condition is intolerable.

I believe that the first solution is perfectly easy and most desirable. The first step is to destroy the tariff and land monopoly, and this can be done by the simple fiscal change of abolishing all taxes on goods and improvements and concentrating taxation on the value of land. This will prevent the holding of land out of use for speculative purposes, and will consequently give to all the opportunity to make use of their birthright—the land. No one can go on holding land out of use when he is compelled to pay all his taxes on its selling value. He must either use it or let it go into the hands of someone else who will. On the other hand he will be encouraged to develop the land by being exempted from taxation on his improvements.

Will Dissolve Trusts

Now, although this will operate in

all cases of speculation and land monopoly, it will probably act most powerfully in the case of great trusts such as those I have referred to. It will dissolve in fact, and not in name, as the present legislation does.

What this will mean in increased prosperity for working men and business men can only faintly be imagined. Yet some idea of what would happen can be gleaned from the statement of the president of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad, made at a hearing before the New York State Railroad Commission in 1900 that "without some restriction" stove coal would be a drug in the market at two dollars a ton! A state of affairs very alarming, no doubt, to the monopolist, but not entirely disagreeable to thousands upon thousands of shivering families.

Almost 90 per cent. of the iron-ore produced in the United States comes from the barren hills of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It can

be mined at the cost of a few cents a ton, almost as easily as sand can be taken from the seashore. But the control has passed pretty completely into the hands of the Steel Trust, and with that monopoly and behind the shelter of the tariff, they are throttling the industrial development of a great nation.

It is easy to see now why "big business" is afraid of the taxation of land values, and why such bitter antagonism is aroused against it. The "interests" know perfectly well, far better in fact than the people who are despoiled by the system, that the taxation of land values would destroy their monopoly, reduce prices to their natural level, and set free the masses from this modern slavery.

Tax Franchises

In conclusion it may be well to say something about those monopolies, such as railroads, street railways, gas and water companies, which though at bottom land monopolies, depend on the exclusive right to certain narrow strips of land, which is conferred on them by franchise. The first thing to be done with them is clearly to tax them on the value of the monopoly. If it is thereafter considered necessary to national-

ize or municipalize them, the matter will be perfectly easy, for the purchase will not include the value of the monopoly, but merely the value of the real capital invested in the business. Whether this should be done is not a matter of prime importance at this moment. The main thing now is to set right the tax system, and thereafter the rest will be easy. When that is done it will be impossible, in my opinion, for any monopoly to exist. At any rate no one has yet shown me any grounds for believing otherwise. The old Jeffersonian ideal of freedom, equality, and privilege for none will be realized; and the way opened for such a happy and noble civilization as the world has never seen.

Although Britain is free from trusts on the scale that they exist in the United States, there nevertheless are great combinations and the monopolization of capital due to land monopoly. Apart from the tariff, conditions are the same as in the United States and the same evils result, calling for the same remedies.

To discover and develop individuality is the most important service the school is called upon to perform.—Hugh MacCallum.

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It will pay you to make
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Flour trial is essential but— it is not your work!

Flour varies from time to time in baking quality. This is because wheat continually varies according to soil conditions, etc.

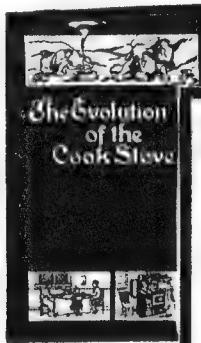
Therefore, if baking results are to be constantly high, baking tests are essential. It is unreasonable to expect you to make these tests at your expense.

So from each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. This is ground into flour. Bread is baked from the flour. If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity, we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

By simply asking for **FLOUR** bearing this name you can always be sure of more bread and better bread.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too" 523

PURITY



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Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have sent to us direct for their ranges, and we have yet to hear a complaint. Our unconditional guarantee goes with every range.

We pay Freight

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

MY RECIPE BOOK

This morning in a sudden burst of industry I made myself a recipe book out of a large notebook. I numbered all the pages and found that it contained one hundred and ninety-seven of them, so I divided it up between the various departments as follows, seven for candy, ten for pickles and preserves, and ten for salads and sandwiches. The remaining hundred and seventy pages I divided equally between luncheon dishes, meats, vegetables, cakes and desserts.

Then I took little squares of very thin cardboard and wrote the name of each department on the edge and pasted it on the edge of the leaf so that I can tell without thumbing over the whole book where each department begins.

Into this book I am going to paste the best recipes I find in going over the magazines each month. I expect that it will be one of the most useful things in my office and it took only a few minutes to make. Suppose you try it.

You will find it a great economy of time to have a little bottle of mucilage on hand so that you won't need to waste valuable minutes in copying recipes, but can paste them into your book. It may not look quite as neat, but a recipe book is not made primarily for ornament.

To be sure all the magazines are teeming with recipes, but only about one in every ten is practical for the ordinary kitchen and it is these plain every-day ones I mean to collect.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

BABIES FOR ADOPTION

Dear Sunshine Friends:—I am anxious to find homes for two little baby boys, one just four months and the other three months old. They are beautiful babies, in perfect health, and would fill the heart of some lonely woman with delight. Our Sunshine babies have proved a great success in homes in which they were placed and I feel quite sure that these two baby boys will live up to the faith and love that we have in them.

Any one desiring to adopt these babies must send in two references, a doctor's and a clergyman's, if possible, and state whether they would be able to come for the babies or if they would require a matron to take them to their new homes. Of course if they could come to Winnipeg for them it would be very much better as it would be impossible, of course, for them to be sent out alone.

E. S. L.

A CURE FOR DIARRHEA

Dear Miss Beynon:—As my husband has taken The Guide for nearly two years, I have been a silent reader for some time.

I often see many helpful hints in the columns and I am sending a recipe which I have found good for diarrhea in children. It is said to be good for Cholera Infantum.

One teaspoonful turkey rhubarb, fifteen drops peppermint, soda, size of a garden bean. Pour into a coffee-cup two-thirds of a cupful of water, add rhubarb, peppermint and soda and fill cup with granulated sugar.

If bad give one teaspoonful every half hour, until bowels are regular. For an infant give a little in water.

I am sending five cents for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and ten cents for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

I will close now, wishing you success in your good work.

SYBIL.

WOMEN HAVE ENOUGH TO DO IN THE HOUSE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Quite a long time I have been wanting to write to you for those pamphlets, "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," and "Teaching Life's Truths to Children," and also the one on "Maternity." We have three very inquisitive little ones, the oldest not yet six. But my! the questions they can ask, and I feel that now is the right time to turn their little minds in the right direction. It is not wise to tell children they were found out in the garden and such places, as they won't forget and they will not think well of the parents that told them such

stories. When they go to school they soon find out a lot of things and it may be told them in a way which would not be good for them either. So let us mothers be careful in the bringing up of our dear little ones, as they are to be the men and women of the future.

I am a farmer's wife and like the farm too. Now when everything is looking so nice and green in the country, it is enough to make us feel very happy. We can be just as contented here on the farm as we can in the city. I do feel sorry for any woman on the farm that has to leave her children in the house and go and do the milking and feeding calves, etc. If the husband would only plan his work a little different she wouldn't have to do it. I am sure any woman with care of a house and children, looking after chickens and the many other little things, will find her time filled up pretty well. I am glad my husband is one who takes an interest in the inside as well as the outside work and I am not afraid to ask him to get breakfast any morning that I am not just feeling well enough to get up early.

SHAMROCK.

A GRANDMOTHER WANTS BOOKLETS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been for some time a silent reader of The Guide. I enjoy reading the Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages very much. Enclosed is 15 cents for the two booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World." I am a mother of four children and grandmother of eight. So you see, while it is too late for my own, it can be of great help to the smaller ones. I have always felt the need of something of this kind and will be pleased to get them.

With best of wishes for all Guide readers, I will sign myself

A GRANDMOTHER.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7681—Child's Tucked Dress, 1, 2 and 4 years. With or without Shirrings at Long Waist Line.
767—Embroidery Design.
7952—Child's Dress, 8 months, 1, 2 and 4 years.
616—Embroidery Design. With Square or Round Yoke, Round, Square or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves, with or without Shirring and Belt.
7982—Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Short or Long Sleeves, Round or High Neck.
7986—Boy's Suit, 2 to 6 years. With Long or Short Sleeves.
7973—Boy's Middy Suit, 2 to 6 years. With or without Shield, with Short or Long Sleeves.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

FAIRS AND PRIZE STORIES

Your editor was honored by being asked to help judge school work at a suburban fair this week. Fortune smiled on us and it was a beautiful afternoon to go car riding out between green trees and past sunny green slopes.

But to hurry along to the fair and the school work which was the object of our visit. You shou'd have seen the hand work those children had done. There was knitting and basket weaving and a funny little plasticine donkey hitched to a paper wagon, bunches of plasticine grapes, cut'ndars beautifully hand colored, the quaintest figures cut out of paper and pasted on cardboard, raffia shopping bags, a wooden book shelf and many more quaint and interesting things.

I wish, too, that you could have seen the writing done by one of the schools. It was perfectly beautiful. But I must say that with one exception our stories were better than theirs.

And Speaking of Stories

don't forget that we are offering three prizes for the three best adventure or fairy stories received before October 15.

In case you are a new reader we will explain the rules of the contest.

Any girl or boy under seventeen years may compete.

Stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

You must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct and that the story is original. Something you may have read out of a book won't do.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

A RHODE ISLAND RED

The very first thing that I can remember is that I was in a very small house. Every day I grew larger and larger, till at last, Oh! how tight it was. I made up my mind that I would get out of it and without losing any time. So I gave the house a good kick. After a while I gave it another and then another and I found that I had made a hole in it. Then I gave it another one and I knew that the hole was getting bigger. Before very long I had cut the top right off.

Then I crawled right out. "What a big world this is," I said to myself, "and how nice and warm it is." Then I looked about to see if there was anything worth looking at. There were an awful lot of eggs around me, and besides that I saw several little chickens. Oh! how ugly they were. Most of them were all wet, but two of them were nice and dry and clean, too.

I then looked up to see what there was and to my great surprise I saw a lot of wood. I think, but I am not sure, that the thing I was in was called an incubator.

After a little while it got darker and I looked towards the glass to see what was the matter and I saw the face of a pretty little girl. "Oh! Lil, do let me see," said a voice. "Oh! I see a little 'Whode' chickie," said the little girl. Then she tapped on the glass and I thought it was something good to eat. So I ran forward as fast as I could, but when I got quite near I stretched out my head and I felt myself falling. The next thing I knew was that I was on some soft rags at the bottom, but there was no one else there so I soon got lonesome, so I opened my mouth and said, "Peep! peep!" After a little while I was taken out and put under a hen and fed.

All summer long I grew and grew till I was a big hen.

I heard the woman that fed us say that I was a Rhode Island Red pullet. So now I know what the little girl meant when she said that I was a "Whode" chick, she meant that I was a Rhode chicken. There were a lot of hens the same color as I was where we lived, but I was different from them all. My tail all went to one side while theirs were straight. The little girl made me her pet as soon as she saw me and she named me "Crooked Tail." She would come out to the pen where I lived and take me in her arms. After a little while I laid an egg, then another and another till I had laid an awful lot.

Then I thought that I would like to sit, so I stayed on the nest all day. At night

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A PANSY GERANIUM

a girl came in and took me by the legs. I did not like this at all, so I squalled and flapped my wings, but she would not let go. She carried me out of the pen and round past the house and then a long way. Dear me, how my legs ached. At last she put me in a pen in a house where a lot of brown and black hens were. She left me there for several days and then took me home. How nice to be at home again. I went into the house saying to myself, "There's no place like home."

MARGARET AVERILL,

Box 117,

Age 11 years. Clanwilliam, Man.

I was a little seed planted in an old tin can. I was in the dark for about three weeks. At the end of that time I put two little leaves up above the earth. I grew until I became a nice sized plant. I was about twelve or fifteen inches high, with large branches and green leaves.

It was nice to be in the light. In June I had some little buds come on me and in a week or so I had a dozen or more pink and red flowers. My flowers stayed on for six weeks or more. When my flowers died off they set me in the garden beside some other plants. They left me there until the frost came. It was nicer out in the cool air and sun than in the house. They left me till one day they came to bring me in to set me in the window again, but my leaves had fallen off and I was frozen.

PEARL ORRIS, Boissevain, Man.

A FAITHFUL DOG

In a little cottage by a big wood lived a wood-cutter and his wife. They were so poor that they both had to cut wood. They had a dog which took care of the baby. One day when the father and the mother were out cutting wood a great snake came in the house. The dog did not see the snake till it was in the cradle, then the dog sprang up and with a hard fight killed the snake. In the fight the cradle tipped over and the baby fell out, but did not get hurt. When the wood-cutter came home and saw the baby on the floor he struck the dog a blow with his axe and killed the dog. When he picked up the baby he saw the dead snake, then he knew it all, but it was too late; the dog was dead.

JAMES McDONOUGH,

Age 10.



Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby

He realizes the wonderful value of his phonograph as a cementer of home ties and as a maker of happy homes. And for this reason he worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model, and his friends have induced him to take the first vacation he has had in over a quarter of a century. Just think of it; over twenty-five years of unremitting work on many inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected—then a vacation.

Wonderful NEW Edison Shipped FREE

Write today for our new Edison catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new Model R Reproducer and the new parlor grand equipment. With this catalog we also send full explanation of our free shipment offer.

The Offer

We will send you the new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of over a thousand records on an absolutely free loan. We want you to have all the waltzes, two-steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc., etc., by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. Then, when you are through with the outfit you may send it back to us.

The Reason

Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons (especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month). But even if nobody buys there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the New Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the New Edison.

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U. S. Office: Edison Block, Chicago, Ill.

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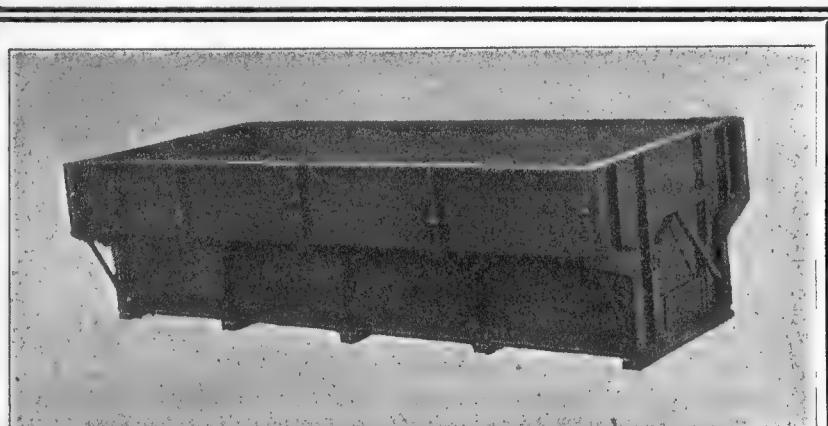
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These prices are for Cash with Order. Only best kiln dried lumber used. Our Grain Tanks are Guaranteed. Manufactured and sold only by

The Farmers' Machine Company Limited
WATROUS :: SASK.

History of Co-operation

Continued from Page 7

committee, called on a number of employers, who assured them that they had no sympathy with the tactics of the traders. One large employer of labor is reported to have said that he would rather close the gates of the works than resort to any such action as that suggested by the traders.

Meat Supply Cut Off

But the boycott proper was yet to come. The fleshers of Glasgow, alarmed at the great success of our societies in the butcher-meat trade, decided to hold a mass meeting to consider their position in relation to co-operation. At this meeting it was resolved, 'that the fleshers of Glasgow pledge themselves to refuse to supply co-operative societies, either wholesale or retail, with flesh meat, or to have any commercial transactions with them of any description whatever.' Printed notices were at once posted outside the dead meat market in Glasgow, which read as follows:

CO-OPERATION

NOTICE

In compliance with the resolution come to at the mass meeting of master fleshers, held in Trades Hall, on Thursday, 25th June, 1890, intimation is given that from and after this date no co-operative society will be supplied at this establishment. Glasgow, 25th June, 1890.

The salesmen, with one exception, were compelled to cease doing business with the societies. The market is the property of the Corporation, and the markets committee, representing the Corporation, caused the notices to be removed. But that in no way affected the boycott, which still continued. Co-operators, too, in some mysterious manner were being partially supplied, and there was trouble in the enemy's camp.

The successful efforts of the Wholesale Society to bridge over the difficulty ought never to be forgotten at this time. Profit was no part of the business with the Wholesale; it was simply a determination that the societies should not suffer by the traders' tactics. Societies that had not been over-loyal formerly now found that their only chance of supply was through the Wholesale Society.

A Law Suit

Public meetings were held by both parties, and in a traders' meeting the business capacity and ability of the Wholesale buyers were attacked; the speaker was landed in a law court, but without result. To keep up the agitation against co-operation, two periodicals appeared in 1897. Each of them did its best (which was not very much) to traduce the movement and the men who took a leading part in its administration. All this trumpet-blowing and loud denunciation of co-operation was only adding members and trade to co-operative societies.

Up to this point the traders felt they were making no progress, and something more sensational must be done if they were to win. An advertisement appeared in the Glasgow Herald of 29th March, stating that at the sale of cattle that was to take place that day at Yorkhill Wharf, 'no co-operative society, or persons selling to or dealing with co-operative societies directly or indirectly, will be allowed to bid.' The auctioneer, Mr. Roderick Scott, stated the conditions of sale before commencing business; he stated also that if an animal was accidentally knocked down to a person who afterwards was proved to be a co-operator, delivery would not be made. But there must be two at the making of a bargain; and as the Wholesale Society, through its efficient buyer, Mr. William Duncan, was a constant and large purchaser in the market, they were not going to allow Mr. Scott to thus ride roughshod over them without having something to say. Accordingly, Mr. Duncan made a bid of twenty pounds for an animal that was put in the ring; he was of opinion that the sum he had bid was its full value. The auctioneer wished to know if he (Mr. Duncan) represented the Wholesale Society. Mr. Duncan answered in the affirmative, adding that he would pay cash for the animal. The bid was declined, and the animal was knocked down to another bidder for eighteen pounds fifteen shillings.

It has to be borne in mind that this market is also the property of the Corporation of Glasgow. On Mr. Duncan reporting the incident to his committee, the chairman and Mr. James Marshall

(manager), of the Wholesale Society, proceeded to Yorkhill, at the next public sale, to acquaint themselves with the methods prevailing there. It will be sufficient to say that they received a rather warm reception from the assembled fleshers. Sir James Marwick, town clerk, acting for the Town Council, was appealed to. Sir James wrote an exhaustive letter on the subject to Mr. Roderick Scott as chairman of the fleshers' executive. The following quotation from the letter will be sufficient to show the opinion of the Council: 'But, if the fact be as reported to the committee, and stated above, they deem it necessary to remind you that the foreign animals wharf is a public place provided for the service of the whole community, and that no auctioneer or seller of animals there is entitled, or can be permitted, to discriminate between persons to whom animals shall be sold, so long as the bidder, whether a member of a co-operative society or not, is prepared to satisfy the seller of his ability to pay the price offered. In other words, the seller has no right to differentiate between members and non-members of such societies.'

The press generally took the same view of the situation as Sir James Marwick states in his letter, and strong condemnatory articles of the butchers' tactics appeared from time to time in the leading newspapers. Still the butchers held on their way, vowing vengeance, as only butchers can, on all who trafficked with co-operators. Local societies purchased their supplies from neighboring farmers; this greatly enraged the butchers' organization, which used every means in its power to get the farmers to pledge themselves not to supply to stores. The farmers, as a rule, rejected their proposals with contempt.

Wholesale to the Rescue

The directors of the Wholesale Society were equal to the occasion, and arranged for direct shipments of Canadian cattle to arrive weekly. If a little money was lost to the Wholesale in this effort, the stores were saved much annoyance and money in having their supplies brought to their door. This move of the Wholesale Society fairly upset the butchers; they at once circularized shippers of cattle and shipowners, and their chairman hurried off to the States and Canada to try to stop supplies. But all to no purpose; co-operators, through their Wholesale, had more resources than were dreamt of in the butchers' philosophy.

As the result of much earnest and continuous work, the Town Council of Glasgow at last moved in the matter. They passed what was called new by-laws for the markets. These by-laws made it imperative for salesmen in the markets to receive all bona-fide bids, and inflicted a penalty upon any salesman who refused to accept such bids. This, most people would have thought, should have settled the market question; but it only fanned the fire to a whiter heat. The Wholesale Society raised an action for damages against Mr. Roderick Scott on account of loss sustained by the society because of his refusal to sell to Mr. Duncan, their buyer, an animal for which he had offered the highest price in the public market. Mr. Bishop, of Leith, was also brought into court for libelling the buyers of the Wholesale Society in a speech he made at a traders' meeting. In both cases the Sheriff decided against the complainants. Still, the Wholesale Society, through its directors, were not satisfied that justice had been done to co-operators, and they forthwith raised an action against the Master Fleshers' Protection Society and the cattle salesmen for breach of the Conspiracy Acts, by conspiring to damage the trade of the society by refusing their buyer's bids in public auction marts at Glasgow. This case came before Lord Kincairny, in December, 1897, but his lordship decided that there was no case, and the matter dropped.

The market question had now somewhat passed out of the hands of the co-operators. The Corporation by-laws alluded to, if carried out, would upset the butchers' plans. They defied the Corporation, and the case was taken to Court, and latterly to the House of Lords, where it was decided that in such a market all honest bids must be taken in accordance with the by-laws. This was a terrible blow to the knights of the cleaver. They

resolved to sell no more cattle publicly; all sales in future would be by private bargain.

There had always been a section of the Town Council in favor of rescinding the by-laws, but up to 1909 they were in a minority. In the year mentioned the question was again brought up, and, after discussion, it was found there was a majority in favor of rescinding the by-

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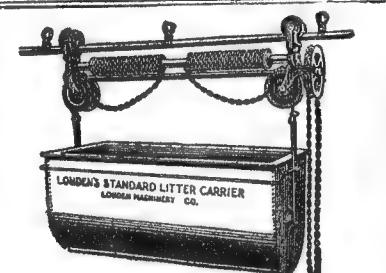
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laws. The salesmen and the butchers had won. But it was not the want of supplies that troubled co-operators now—that was assured; it was the principle that a portion, a very large portion, of the ratepayers were shut out from the use of their own markets. It was hoped for a time, with the organizing aid of the vigilance committee, that an element more co-operative would have been introduced into the Council at the next election, but the apathy of the co-operators generally was much greater than the zeal of the vigilance committee, so that little or no change took place.

To-day the boycott is a memory. The traders have found to their cost that the movement they sought to destroy has its roots too deeply fixed to be easily torn up. After all, co-operators had nothing to complain of in regard to their prosperity during the long-drawn battle; sales, members and capital all increased abnormally, largely through the advertisement they got by the agitation."

Co-operative Laundry

One of the benefits to co-operation which resulted from the fight was the establishment of a co-operative laundry by the Barrhead Society, a society which has been in the forefront of almost every co-operative venture during the last 50 years. In 1896, when the boycott of co-operators was at its height, a considerable number of men and girls were discharged by their employers because they refused to withdraw from the "co-op." Barrhead Society, feeling that these loyal members should not be allowed to suffer, looked about for some means of providing them with employment, and the happy idea of establishing a co-operative laundry was hit upon. Before the laundry could be opened the co-operative "martyrs" had found other employment, but the scheme was gone on with to provide protection should a similar occasion arise in the future. The laundry started with a capital of £1,291, and during the first three years there was a loss, due to preliminary expenses, of £840. The Scottish Wholesale Society and the Barrhead Society, however, lent financial assistance, and in two years more the deficit had been cleared off and profits were being recorded. Success has followed the venture since, and at the last available report the society was doing a business of over £1,000 a month and paying nearly half that amount in wages.

CROP ESTIMATES

Crop experts, who have formed an estimate of the Western crop for the present year, are generally agreed that the total yield will exceed by several million bushels that of last year. The Manitoba Free Press estimates the wheat yield for the three provinces at 188,878,319 bushels, while Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, places the crop at 176,920,800. The Free Press estimate is given in detail as follows:

	Acre	Total Bushels
Wheat	3,130,747	56,064,975
Manitoba	5,688,113	108,074,144
Saskatchewan	1,874,400	24,739,200
Total	10,193,260	188,878,319

	Acre	Total Bushels
Oats	5,207,700	208,308,000
Barley	1,107,250	35,482,000
Flax	1,250,000	17,500,000

The following is the estimate of Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, for the present crop, together with the inspections and final summary of the crop of 1912:

	Acres	Bu. per Acre	Bushels
Wheat	10,531,000	at 16.9	176,920,800
Oats	5,470,000	at 41.0	224,270,000
Barley	1,115,000	at 30.5	34,007,500
Flax	1,106,000	at 13.2	14,600,000

Final Summary 1912 Crop

	Wheat inspected, 125,970 cars	at 1,125 bushels	141,716,250
Less 1911 crop in store and in			
farmers' hands		2,450,000	
			139,266,250

	Wheat
In store at country points	1,500,000
In transit, not inspected	350,000
Marketed in Winnipeg	150,000
In farmers' hands	600,000
Allowed for seed, feed and	
country mills	35,000,000

	Total wheat crop
Oats inspected	59,765,000
Barley inspected	14,833,000
Flax inspected	22,081,000

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D. R. Dingwall

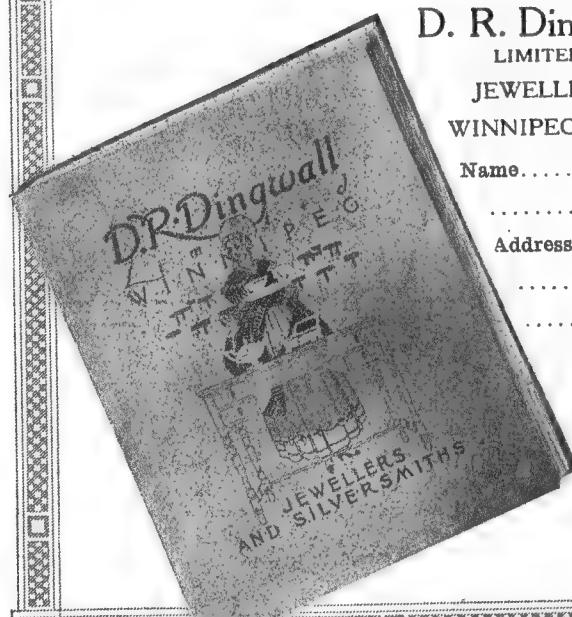
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	LIVERPOOL	GLASGOW	HAVRE-LONDON
Virginian	Oct. 7	Scandinavian Oct. 4	Scotian Oct. 5
Tunisian	Oct. 14	Hesperian Oct. 9	Corinthian Oct. 12
Victorian	Oct. 21	Pretorian Oct. 18	Sicilian Oct. 19
Corsican	Oct. 28	Grampian Oct. 23	Ionian Oct. 26
Virginian	Nov. 4	Scandinavian Nov. 1	Pomeranian Nov. 2
Tunisian	Nov. 11	Hesperian Nov. 6	Scotian Nov. 9
Victorian	Nov. 18	Pretorian Nov. 15	Corinthian Nov. 16
		Grampian Nov. 20	Sicilian Nov. 23

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Corsican	Nov. 28 Scandinavian
Tunisian	Dec. 3 Ionian
ALSATIAN	DEC. 6
Virginian	Dec. 10 Hesperian
Victorian	Dec. 20

BOSTON-GLASGOW

Scandinavian Dec. 4

Ionian Dec. 13

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(A. M. BLACKBURN)

(D. K. MILLS)

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Bill your cars "Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited." That will enable us to see that your shipment has dispatch, check up grading and make prompt disposition in accordance with your wishes. We are prepared to handle cars strictly on commission or to wire out net quotations, if desired. Liberal advances and prompt adjustment with Government Certificate. Any Banker will tell you our standing in the grain trade is the very highest. Write us for desired information re shipping and disposition of grain in carload lots. If you haven't already one of our Data for Grain Shippers, let us send you one. It will be of value to you.

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Write, wire or phone us for the day's prices. We will buy outright on a basis of government grade. Will buy on track or handle on commission. Liberal advance made on shipments.

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NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to
the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

The New U.S. Tariff

Below is a table showing the commodities affected by the new U.S. tariff in which increased exports from Canada may be expected as a result of the revision. The column of figures indicates the value of Canadian exports of these commodities to the United States in the year 1912 under the duties enumerated in the next column. Many of these duties have been abolished, while others are substantially reduced, as shown in column four, and it is natural to expect that the result will be a considerable increase in the quantity of Canadian goods which will find a market across the border. It will be observed that on wheat, flour and potatoes the new U.S. tariff imposes a countervailing duty. This means that this duty will be charged only on goods coming from countries which impose duties on similar United States goods. In other words, while Canada maintains a duty on United States wheat and flour, the United States will collect a duty of 10 cents per bushel on Canadian wheat and 45 cents a barrel on Canadian flour. If the Canadian Parliament removes the duties from United States wheat and flour these products will be admitted from Canada free of duty. It appears, however, that wheat, flour and other wheat products must all be placed on the free list by Canada in order to secure this concession. The table below shows the new U.S. tariff as it passed the Senate. At the time of writing the tariff is being dealt with by a conference representing both houses of Congress and it is possible that some slight changes may be made. These, however, are not likely to be important.

Article Exported	Value, 1912	Present U.S. Duty	New U.S. Duty	Canadian Duty
Cattle, according to age and value	\$840,092	From \$2 per head to \$3.75 and to 27 1/2%	Free	Pure bred free, others 25%
Horses and mules	855,544	From \$30 per head to 25%	10%	\$12.50 per head to 25%
Poultry	67,459	Live, 5c per pound; dead, 5c per pound	Live, 1c per pound; dead, 2c per pound	Live, pure bred, free; others, 20%; dead, 20%
Sheep	99,219	From 75c each to \$1.50 each	Free	Pure bred, free; others 25%
Swine	3,845	\$1.50 each	Free	Live, 1 1/2c pound
Bones	52,442	Crude, free; crushed and screened, 35%	Bone ash free	Free
Books, photos, etc.	171,090	25%	15%	Free to 25%
Barley	558,026	30c bushel	15c per bushel	15c per bushel
Beans	5,992	45c bushel	25c per bushel	25c per bushel
Buckwheat	25,115	15c bushel	Free	15c per bushel
Corn	4,078	15c bushel	Free	Free
Oats	319,124	15c bushel	6c per bushel	10c per bushel
Pes	334,835	40c per bushel	10c per bushel	15c per bushel
Rye	7,085	10c bushel	Free	10c per bushel
Wheat	1,255,063	25c per bushel	Countervailing duty 10c bushel	12c per bushel
Bran	444,202	20%	Free	
Wheat Flour	243,934	25%	Countervailing duty 45c barrel	60c barrel
Bricks (plain)	1,830	\$1.25 a ton	10%	22 1/4%
Bicycles	34,787	45%	25%	30%
Cement (Portland)	2,631	7c per 100 lbs. in bulk	Free	12 1/2c per 100 lbs.
Clothing and wearing apparel	127,778	50% and 60%	Wool, 35% Silk, 30% Cotton, 30% to 35%	Wool, 35% Silk, 37 1/2% 35%
Coal	2,653,214	Anthracite free. Bituminous 45c ton	Both free	Anthracite free. Bituminous 53c ton
Binder twine	861,380	Free	Free	Free
Fish	5,108,006	3-4c pound	Fresh, free	1c pound
Apples, green	21,478	25c bushel	10c per 50 pounds	40c barrel
Berries	112,101	Free	Free	Wild, free; others, 2c pound
Furs (undressed)	2,019,296	Free	Free	Free
Hay	5,187,727	\$4 ton	\$2 ton	\$2 ton
Hides and skins, not fur cattle	5,068,559	Free	Free	Free
Explosives and fulminates	112,612	2c to 4c pound	Free	2 1/4c pound
Junk	654,746	Free	Free	Free
(Sole) leather	6,661	5%	Free	17 1/2%
(Upper) leather	14,233	10% to 15%	Free	17 1/2%
Boots and shoes	31,615	10%	Free	25% to 30%
Harness and saddlefery	15,959	20%	Free	30%
Agricultural implements	74,688	15% to 45%	Free	17 1/2% to 25%
Pig iron	250,605	\$2.50 ton	Free	\$2.50 ton
Sewing machines	18,467	30%	Free	30%
Cream	792,595	5c gallon	Free	17 1/2%
Milk	975	2c gallon	Free	17 1/2%
Organs	25,023	45%	35%	80%
Pianos	47,487	45%	35%	30%
Printing paper	1,989,803	Free	Free	15%
Butter	103,834	6c pound	2 1/2c pound	4c pound
Cheese	61,067	6c pound	2 1/2c pound	3c pound
Eggs	6,270	5c dozen	2c dozen	3c dozen
Bacon	78,158	4c pound	Free	2c pound
Beef	599	1 1/4c pound	Fresh, free	2c pound
Canned beef	950	25%	Free	27 1/2%
Hams	4,304	4c pound	Free	2c pound
Lard	54	1 1/2c pound	Free	2c pound
Mutton	2,517	1 1/2c pound	Free	2c pound
Pork	3,580	Fresh, 1 1/2c pound	Free	2c pound
Rags	815,770	Free	Free	Free
Clover seed	584,828	Free	Free	10%
Flax seed	1,802,894	25c bushel	15c bushel	10c bushel
Grass seed	172,250	Free	Free	10%
Gypsum (crude)	420,589	30c ton	10%	Free
Sand and gravel	415,461	Free	Free	Free
Potatoes	19,286	25c bushel	Countervailing duty 10%	20c bushel
Turnips	245,648	25%	15%	30%
Vegetables (canned)	5,502	2 1/2c pound	25%	1 1/2c pound
Planks and boards	13,634,108	\$1.25 per 1,000	Free	Free
Laths, polings and pickets	1,821,518	20c 1,000 pieces	Free	Free
Shingles	1,451,878	50c 1,000	Free	Free
Wood blocks for pulp	5,697,901	Free	Free	Free

Gas, Oil and Steam Engines

This book was written by John B. Bathburn, consulting engineer and instructor of the Chicago Technical College, and has just been published. It is a simple, practical and comprehensive book on the construction, operation and repair of all kinds of engines. It deals with the various parts in detail and the various types of engines and also the use of different kinds of fuel. The book is simply written and well illustrated and is a practical treatise for the man who wants to know just how to manage his engine and how to apply it to all kinds of farm work to the best advantage. It pays particular attention to Heat and Power Fuels; it defines the working cycles and thoroughly explains the practical use of the Indicator and Indicator Diagrams. Attention is also paid to the construction and adjustment of the various parts, such as Ignition Systems, Carburetors, Lubrication, Cooling Systems, Governors, etc., and all parts of the engine most likely to give trouble. The book also goes thoroughly into the mechanism of the various types of gasoline and oil tractors, and on this account alone, should be of value to a man going in for his first engine. It also devotes a special chapter to steam tractors and another to oil burners. This "Practical Hand-Book of Gas, Oil and Steam Engines" is one of the best books in its line on the market, and is recommended by "The Guide" for the use of all machine men. It is kept in stock in "The Guide" office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

BOOK DEPT. : THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : WINNIPEG

PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

"The Best Plow the Farmer's Money Can Buy"

OLIVER plows have many good features to recommend them. These features are not all mechanical, either. There's the satisfaction in buying the plow with the best reputation, and there's I H C service to be taken into account. The Oliver plow slogan for over fifty years has been "The best plow the farmer's money can buy."

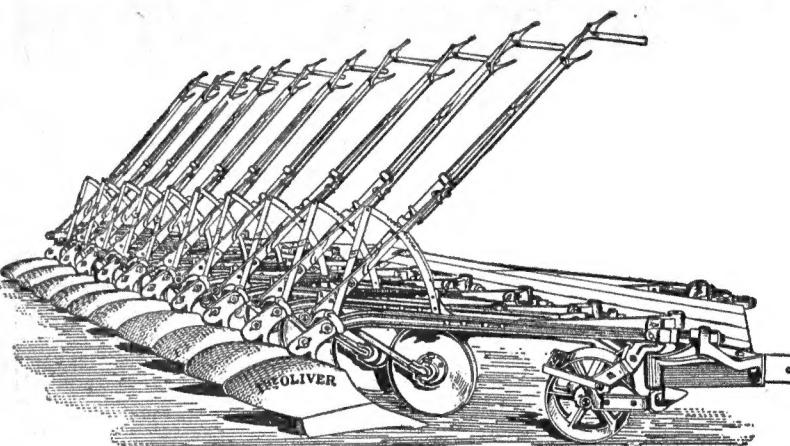
Oliver Plows—Tractor and Horse

have many points of superiority. The tractor-gangs are made up of 4, 5, and 6-base sections. With these sections you can build up a gang with any desired number of bases. The sections are joined together flexibly so that an Oliver follows the lay of the land and plows to an even depth. The small sections are easily handled and require little room for storage. The swiveled trucks, the gauge wheels on rocking axles, the double-latched levers—these are a few of the many features that make the Oliver tractor-gang the plow you need. Oliver sulky and gang plows also have many distinctive features. An exclusive



A CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY FOR CANADA

The Maritime Section of the Co-operative Union of Canada some months ago undertook the organization of a Co-operative Wholesale Society. The section at present consists of societies at Glace Bay, Dominion, Sydney Mines and Sydney, in the island of Cape Breton and one at Inverness, all in Province of Nova Scotia. Recently incorporated under the title of The Canadian Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, with headquarters at the city of Sydney, the organization commenced business on July 2, under the management of George Gracewell, until recently manager of the grocery department of the Sydney Mines Society, and who came to Canada some years ago to take that position on the recommendation of the Export Department of the



Oliver feature is a hitch which enables the horses to be worked four abreast and all walking on unplowed ground, eliminating side beam strains which quickly put a plow out of adjustment. The foot lift is so placed that the operator can quickly place his whole weight on the lever in lowering bottoms. All levers are easy to operate.

Oliver plows are sold in Canada by I H C local agents. Get catalogues and full information from the local agent, or, write the nearest branch house.

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Oliver plows are built at Hamilton, Ont.



Co-operative Wholesale Society (England).

The Canadian Co-operative Wholesale Society is owned on the British wholesale plan, that is to say, by the constituent retail societies, each society taking shares in proportion to its own membership and dividing profits, after payment of interest, in proportion to purchases.

Five retail societies seem a small number with which to inaugurate a wholesale society but three of the retail societies do the largest trade in the Dominion, Glace Bay alone showing an increasing annual turnover of \$350,000 and the others will be well on to \$200,000 each.

The Canadian Wholesale Society is a member of the English C. W. S. and, therefore, has access to the British Co-operative factories for its merchandise. The societies in the Maritime provinces

do a considerable business in dry goods and shoes, and will purchase these goods from the English Society.

While the wholesale society will be of more immediate advantage to the retail societies in the Maritime Provinces, it is expected it will be of value in the distribution of co-operative productions to all societies in the Canadian Union. As each section of the Dominion becomes intensively and successfully organized, it will be possible to establish branches of the wholesale society to take care of the needs of the local retail societies.

Having an assured trade, the committee of management consisting of the representatives of the various retail societies interested, and the expenses of management being small, no doubt is felt as to the permanent establishment of the institution on a successful basis.

CELEBRATE DEFEAT OF RECIPROCITY

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, leaves Montreal tonight for Ste. Anne De Beaupre. The minister will travel by government private car, and a number of government supporters will accompany him. He goes to attend a banquet to be given by Sir Rodolphe Forget, and the purpose of the banquet is to celebrate the second anniversary of the defeat of reciprocity on Sept. 21, 1911.

Hon. Robert Rogers will be the principal speaker of the evening. Another minister of the crown will be present, Hon. Louis Coderre, secretary of state and minister of mines. Mr. Coderre will go from Montreal on the government steamer, Sir Hugh Allan, and will take his friends along. The ministers of marine, public works and railways have frequently used government steamers on inspection trips, but this is the first time a minister has ever ordered one to take him to a dinner.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON PASSING OF TARIFF BILL

"A fight for the people and for free business, which has lasted a long generation through, has at last been won handsomely and completely. A leadership and steadfastness in council has been shown in both Houses, of which the Democratic party has reason to be very proud. There has been no weakness or confusion or drawing back, but a statesmanlike directness and command of circumstances. I am happy to have been connected with the government of the nation at a time when such things could happen, and to have worked in association with men who could do them. There is every reason to believe that currency reform will be carried through with equal energy, directness and loyalty to the general interest. When that is done this first session of the sixty-third Congress will have passed

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THIS PUMP \$5.00

complete with 3½ inch iron cylinder; 1½ inch pipe; 7 foot set length; weighs 65 lbs. Suitable for wells to depth of 30 feet by simply adding the necessary length of 1½ inch pipe, at 15 cents per foot. Guaranteed equal to any pump made. This is just a sample of the savings we offer you in pumps. We will be glad to furnish you with a free estimate on any style of well pump you require. Write us, stating depth of well. If you haven't a copy of our Farm Supply Catalog, send for it today.

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MANITOBA HALL

into history with an unrivalled distinction. I want to express my special admiration for the devoted, intelligent and untiring work of Mr. Underwood and Mr. Simmons and the committees associated with them."—President Wilson, Washington, Sept. 9.

DRILL HALL TO COST \$520,000.

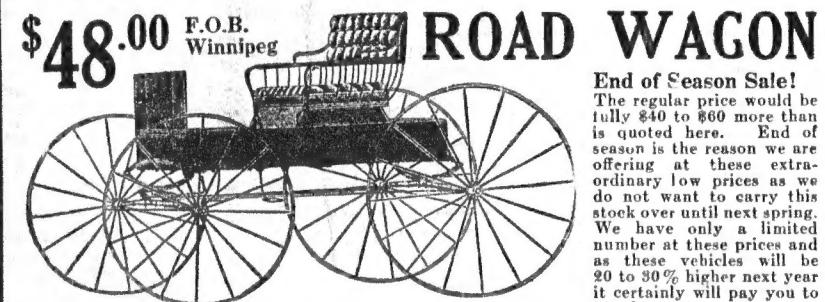
In the last issue of The Guide it was stated that the new drill hall to be erected at Winnipeg would cost \$159,000. This was incorrect; the building will cost \$520,000.

My experience has taught me two lessons: first, that things are seen plainer after the events have occurred; second, that the most confident critics are generally those who know the least about the matter criticised.—General Grant.

The blessings of fortune are the least, the next are the bodily advantages of strength and health; but the superlative blessings, in fine, are those of the mind.

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End of Season Sale! The regular price would be fully \$40 to \$60 more than is quoted here. End of season is the reason we are offering at these extraordinary low prices as we do not want to carry this stock over until next spring. We have only a limited number at these prices and as these vehicles will be 20 to 30% higher next year it certainly will pay you to purchase now.

EVERY VEHICLE IS FULLY GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Body—Swell sides, concave risers, bent spindle seat, steel corners. **Gear**—15-18 inch, 1,000-mile dust-proof axle, 3 leaf front and 4 leaf rear full sweep springs, double circle fifth wheel. **Wheels**—7-8 inch screwed rims, 39 inch front, 48 inch rear, Sarven patent. **Painting**—Body and seat black, gear carmine or green. **Trimming**—Genuine leather full length rubber mat and storm apron. **B130**—Complete with shafts, special Whiffletrees—Price

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DEMOCRAT--17 only--Better Hurry

Wheels—Riveted rims and heavy steel tires, bolted between every spoke, Sarven patent; selected hickory used throughout; height of wheels, 39 inch front, 48 inch rear; tire, 1 inch wide. **Axes**—1½ inch, double collar steel. **Gear**—Triple spring in front, four leaf elliptic spring in rear, very strong and easy riding; hickory pole with eveners, singletrees, neckyoke and stay straps. **Body**—38x84 inches, inside measurement; drop tail gate; both seats removable. **Painting**—Body and seats black, gear green. **Trimming**—Imitation leather, wood dash, spring cushions, full panel backs. **Capacity**—1,000 pounds. **Complete with Pole and Whiffletrees**—Price

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Is a wonderful combination of a Flour Mill, a Crusher, a Grinder, a Cleaning and a Sifting Machine, and requires but two to four Horse Power

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz.—crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT, portable or fixed, AT POPULAR PRICES.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning devices and SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES.

CAPACITY and ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the ROLLER SYSTEM with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

In communities where conditions do not warrant the individual use of the JOEL'S MILL, its porta-

bility meets the case. Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the JOEL MILL fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

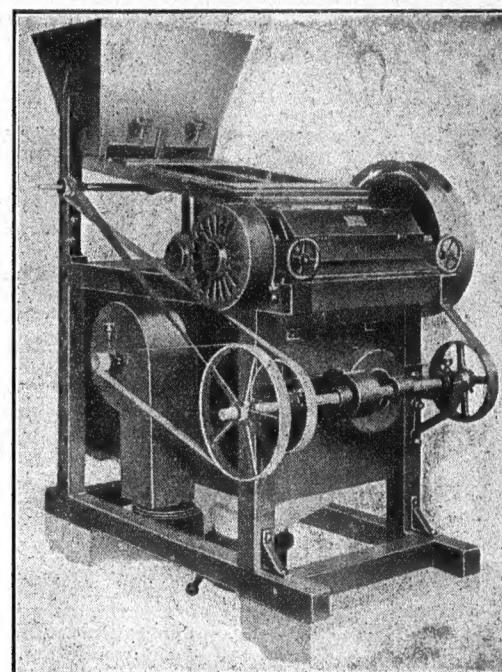
THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

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All over Canada have been quick to recognize the thoroughbred in the new Remington-UMC high-power slide action repeating rifle.

Just the right weight and balance for the woods. The action is completely protected by the Remington-UMC solid breech construction—the protruding hammer eliminated.

We will be glad to send you a booklet explaining simply why these features are of vital importance to you in your choice of an arm.

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DO you want to make more money? Then start, RIGHT NOW, to feed Pratts to your horses, cows, sheep and hogs. Pratts CAN'T hurt them, because it is NOT a stimulant but a mild, natural tonic and health regulator. Every ounce of feed is converted into rich, red blood and firm, solid flesh with the aid of Pratts.

"Your Money Back If It Fails."

Order a pail TO-DAY.

At your dealer's, \$8.50 per 25-lb. pail; also in packages at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

PRATT FOOD CO.
of Canada, Limited,
TORONTO.

S-4

GET A GALLOWAY

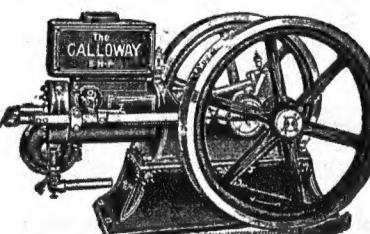
Unquestioned satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly; I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.
Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
Dept. G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.



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Selected - Hand Picked - Concentrated
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Hand-picked, sun-ripened fruit, put up in the BEST FRUIT SECTION OF ONTARIO. Ask your Grocer for SEAL BRAND. Take no substitute. COSTS LESS than others, is deliciously sweet, delightful in flavor, nourishing and appetizing for children and grown folks. If your local Grocer does not stock SEAL BRAND JAM drop us a postal. He will have it next time you call, or we will tell you where you can get it.

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Wholesale Grocers, Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants
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BEST ENGLISH BOOTS

Direct from the Factory to You.

Boots of equal quality at such reasonable prices CANNOT

possibly be obtained in any Canadian Store. To get the very

best material and workmanship combined you MUST send

your order by post to our Northampton (England) Factory,

the very centre of the world's boot and shoe industry.

We guarantee to send you by return mail a pair of these

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All you have to do is to fill in the coupon and send to us with a

Post Office Order, and no matter in what part of Canada

you may live, the goods will be despatched to you at once.

Every pair is a triumph of the bootmaker's art

and a revelation in the matter of down-right solid value.

Further, if you are not more than

satisfied with your bargain, if you do not feel that the

goods sent are worth double the amount we are asking

for them, send them back at once and we will return

your money in full and pay cost of postage in

addition. Could anything be fairer?

FULL DESCRIPTION.

Boot No. 1160.—Extra Stout Kip leather uppers, Derby pattern, Wax-thread sewn, half-waterproof tongue, straight toecap, unbreakable Jockey backstrap, extra stout hard-wearing soles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch substance, with 6 rows of iron studs let in flush with the leather. The boot is screwed right through the outer sole to the inner sole, thus making it impossible to

break away.

The "Barratt" System of Sizes and Widths.

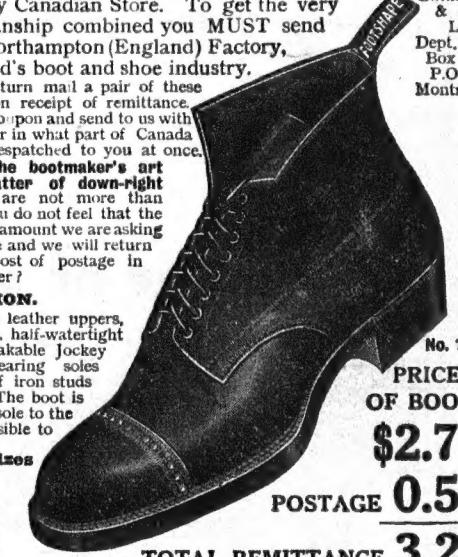
GENTLEMEN'S "Footshape" Boots are made in eight different sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12 25c. extra).

Each size in four different widths. No. 3 width (for slender feet): No. 4 (medium); No. 5

(wide); No. 6 (extra wide).

HOW TO ORDER.—Fill in the attached Order Form, stating size (length), usually worn, then th. width according to the shape of your foot. If narrow, order No. 3 width; if medium, No. 4 width; if wide, No. 5 width; if extra wide, No. 6 width.

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PRICE OF BOOTS

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POSTAGE 0.50

TOTAL REMITTANCE 3.25

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To Messrs. W. BARRATT & CO., LTD., Northampton, Eng.

Please forward one pair of All-Leather "Footshape" Boots, No. Size. Width.

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Name. Address.

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Boot Manufacturers,

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"To Order" or upon application by the owner or consignee for terminal elevator ~~receipt~~ ^{receipt}. Inspection of the grain covered by this Bill of Lading will not be permitted unless provided by law, or unless permission for inspection at the final point of destination is endorsed by the shipper on this original bill of lading or given in writing by the holder thereof. The shipper represents the bulk grain to be dry and suitable for warehousing.

The Rate of Freight from _____ to _____ is _____ cents per 100 lbs.

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Notify THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD. _____
At WINNIPEG, MAN. _____ Province or _____ State of _____ County of _____

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Bushels	Kind of Grain	Weight Subject to correction	If charges are to be pre-paid, write or stamp here, "To be Prepaid."
1000	wheat	60,000 lbs	

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